

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA.

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For JUNE, 1808.  
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DISTILLATION OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

[For the Report at large, vide Panorama,
Vol. IV. p. 372 to 385 inclusive.]

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HON.
HOUSE OF COMMONS appointed to enquire,
and report, how far, and under what Cir-
cumstances, it may be practicable and ex-
pedient to confine the DISTILLERIES of
the United Kingdom to the use of SUGAR
and MOLASSES only; and also what other
Provision can be made for the Relief of the
GROWERS of SUGAR in the BRITISH
WEST INDIA COLONIES.—With Observa-
tions and important Intelligence deduced
from the MINUTES of the EVIDENCE, as
printed in the Appendix subjoined to the
Report.

The moralist, the politician, and the pa-
triot, not to say also, the philosophical in-
vestigator of nature, as well as the mer-
chant, and the agriculturist; will find in
this Report, and the evidence on which it
is founded, matter of interest and deep re-
flection. We have already, on various
occasions*, considered the state of our
West India colonies: and in one instance
we thought it our duty to give *entire* the
Report of a Committee of the Hon. House
of Commons, which may be considered as
introductory to the present. To that we
beg leave to refer our readers.

Without further preface we proceed to
consider the contents of this mass of evi-
dence as it interests the Moralist. Never

may it be thought, that morals are of little
importance in the concerns of a nation.
They form a part of the basis on which
society stands; and without them what
are laws?

Quid leges sine moribus

Vanae proficiunt—

The introduction of artificial liquors ob-
tained by fermentation, containing an en-
livening spirit refreshing to the human
body after toil, or acting as a mean
of exhilaration, though a departure from
the simplicity of nature, has never been
censured by reasonable moralists. *Ex-*
cess has been the object of their cautions
and anathemas: *that* is indeed, inju-
rious, very injurious, both to body and
mind. But liquors obtained by distilla-
tion, having undergone a stronger process,
in which the activity of fire is a principal
agent, are so much further removed from
the simple beverage appointed by nature,
and suited to the constitution of her off-
spring.

Whatever nourishment, conducive to
sustain the body, infusions of corn
may be supposed to possess, yet, in pro-
portion as the ardent, spirituous, princi-
ple, intermingled in such liquors, is drawn
off, and separated by means of fire, nou-
rishment is relinquished. Ether and al-
cohol are potent fluids, but incapable of
communicating sustenance or strength.
Ardent spirits intoxicate; and by intoxica-
tion may lull the sensation of fatigue for a
time: yet the habit of constant recourse
to them, is among the most detrimental
that ever has been indulged by the sons of
Adam. It is in fact, a proof among others,
of a perverse hankering after gratifications
diametrically opposed to those authorized
or required, by nature. The rudest
among savage tribes, and the lower classes
among civilized nations, have equally

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* Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1209. II.
pp. 457, 473, 825, 1129, 1145. III. pp. 260,
484, 1077, 1129.

VOL. IV. [*Lit. Pan. Juue*, 1808.]

sunk under this insidious temptation. Whatever difficulties, therefore, attend the procuring of this article, so far as they operate as checks to undue indulgence, are beneficial to the individual, and to the community: are favourable to morals by preventing vice, and to public security by warding off mischief. For these, and other reasons, we see without regret the distillery subjected to a weight of taxes, to the visits of the exiseman, and to whatever precautions the law can devise against fraud. Could our wishes prevail, good ale and well brewed beer, should be substituted for spirits by the labouring classes among us. We are well persuaded, that this exchange would be equally favourable to their health of body, powers of purse, and peace of mind. But, if the condition and character of our southern compatriots lead us to these sentiments and wishes, on their behalf, how greatly is our regret increased by the misconduct of other parts of the United Kingdom! We have, indeed, long been suspicious, that there were *latent* reasons of no inconsiderable weight, that withheld the peasantry of Ireland from rising into the estimation due to their abilities: and among them we cannot but include too great a familiarity with spirituous beverages. These, under the delusive denomination of Pot-Ale, they *will* obtain; and to this as one cause, may be ascribed their poverty, their dissoluteness, and the unhappy prolongation of their ignorance. If but a part of the money they spend in whiskey were directed to rational pursuits, the manners, the tempers, and the general conduct of our Irish brethren would be greatly improved.

This observation applies with but little diminished force to the prevalence of a fondness for liquor among the Highlanders of Scotland. We regret exceedingly, that this disposition leads to practices which no true philanthropist can contemplate without pain.

The Politician will find in this Report abundant matter for his consideration. It may be viewed under two aspects: 1. As the measure may affect our internal interests. 2. As it may influence our external concerns. The proposition for substituting sugar and molasses, the produce of our West India islands, instead of barley, the produce of our own coun-

try, as materials for distillation, deserves investigation as it affects the internal concerns of the United Kingdom. Within about thirty years, Great Britain, which had theretofore yielded a sufficiency of corn for its own consumption, with an overplus for exportation, has imported corn in great quantities. This change is deeply lamented by some of its well wishers, and it would be a just occasion of lamentation, if *nothing else had been exported in its stead*. But, if, within the same space of time, other manufactured articles have been sent to foreign parts, in quantities theretofore unprecedented, and even to those very countries whence the grain alluded to is derived; then the question is simply,—which of these manufactures, (for corn is a manufacture, in this acceptance) is most beneficial to our island? On the behalf of corn it may be urged, that it is the staff of life: that its importance as a production of labour, skill, and expence, is heightened by the consideration of the imperious necessity which imposes an unremitted attention to the production of it, since it is the sustenance of our population. The inference is, that to depend on other countries for a supply of this article, is unwise. It will be admitted, by every thinking mind, that to depend for any article of the first necessity on distant sovereignties is unwise; and, therefore, *à fortiori*, to depend on them for corn. On the behalf of manufactures it may be urged, that they are *many years* in various stages of progress, before they arrive at maturity, and are competent to answer extensive demands. When complete they are highly important: and foreigners, while their manufactories are in a state of immaturity, must depend for supplies on that country which has got the start of them, and is able to answer the demand. To the practical elucidation of these principles we are now reduced, by a series of events disastrous, unquestionably, in their nature, but not destructive to this island. The PANORAMA has had repeated occasions to observe, that commerce is, in its essence, an interchange of goods, and those who expect to sell without buying, will be able to continue their trade but a very little while. The same power which prohibits other nations from receiving our goods, prohibits them from delivering their goods to us: *we must keep our commodi-*

ties, say they: well then, *they must keep their commodities*: and thus a balance is struck. This mode of balance, will indeed, afflict every considerate person: but facts will prove, that after a reasonable time, we shall be as much accustomed, and as well able to forego the corn of the east coast of America, as we are to do without the furs of the west coast of that continent. In the mean time, we enjoy this consolation: that two or three years are sufficient to get our corn manufactory into complete activity.—For the manufacture of corn is capable of more speedily answering the demand, than others in which a prodigious capital is sunk, before any return can be expected: in which this capital is *fixed*, absolutely unproductive in itself; and *decaying*, from its very nature and situation. We hope that neither need to be reduced to extremity: but we presume, that, which is capable of the speediest re-invigoration is the best able to cope with a temporary difficulty.

We now come to a narrower view of the subject: the importation of corn has been considered as a rival opposed to our growers of this article at home. This rival is suddenly removed: and the supply which he furnished is withheld. It might, therefore, have been feared, that our own corn-manufacturers would find themselves unable to fill up this vacancy at the market. This deficiency might, indeed, be compensated in part, but in part, only, by a more frugal use of the article: or by a substitution of something else for it:—if we determine to struggle against the necessity of wholly relinquishing the enjoyment it affords.

To apply these thoughts to the case before us. The PANORAMA has laid it down as a principle, that the corn consumed in the distilleries should not have been British: it might have been like that consumed in hair powder, French, Polish, or German, but not British. And we shall venture the supposition, that Britain had supplied corn precisely commensurate to the quantity required for *food* by her population, and no more; while foreign parts had supplied corn for their *drink*. For, in fact, the place of so much of this foreign corn as was consumed in food, was supplied by a like quantity of British corn that was consumed in drink. It would, then, have been a point of perfect indifference to Britain whether this drink

was supplied, from the East or the West, from the North or the South. Britain under this supposition would have no right to expect a demand of corn from her, both for food and drink: and might justly fear her inability to supply both these demands, if one were suddenly added to the other. But if, the supply, or any part of the supply, demanded for drink, were offered by persons or places which had not heretofore furnished it, the difference of person or place makes no alteration whatever in the acceptability of the supply: since, as we have already observed, from whence the supply came, is a point of perfect indifference.

These reasonings may be reduced to an operation of figures: suppose, thus:

Quarters of corn.	
A. has hitherto supplied	1,000,000
B. offers to supply	300,000
Continued deficiency	700,000

Surely, this statement may contribute to alleviate the fear that a defective demand to the amount of 300,000 quarters will prove ruinous to those who have been accustomed to supply the market. A short time will prove, we hope to demonstration, that the consumers of barley in beer, will occasion a demand for all that the growers can offer: and as, in our opinion, British corn ought not to be converted into spirits, we cannot affect an excessive regret, at the prospect of seeing a portion of it delivered from that derogatory destination, and becoming of superior benefit to the public, and to the individual, in another shape.

In the mean while, we ought to cast an eye of regard on that distant appendage to our kingdom, the West Indies. We do not undertake to vindicate every proceeding of the islands: but seeing them in distress, we waive our rebukes and remonstrances till we have helped them out of the slough into which they are fallen, and have set them on solid ground, and dry land, once more.

The West Indies, by increased production, have more than supplied the home market with their commodities; but, what would be thought of that generous Briton who should prohibit increase of production, in any part of our empire? By augmented expences the West India cultivators have paid more in raising their

commodities, than they can procure for them when raised: but, this augmentation of expences has, for the most part, centered in Britain.

By their consumption of British manufactures, the West Indies are of importance to the parent state: but, their ability to pay for these manufactures depends on the prices they can procure for the articles they raise, and send to Britain as their (only) market. In short, seeing that these islands are suffering under the calamities of a war maintained by Britain for her defence, it is but just that by every honest mean, their sufferings should be alleviated. The islands should be enabled to pay for what they consume; to meet the augmented expences under which they labour; and to maintain that increased production to which they have attained, after a series of efforts, and an infinity of risks, chances, and contingencies.

If circumstances interpose between Britain and the Continent of Europe, so that the Continent no longer demands that West India produce of which this island is the depository; what can be more natural than to inquire, whether we may not, in some mode, or other, consume this produce at home? Our ordinary consumption is considerable: the question relates only to extraordinary circumstances and extraordinary supplies. If it be found that this extraordinary supply be capable of filling up directly or indirectly a part of that void at the corn market, which had been the dread of some of the most considerate of patriotic Britons, as already observed, would not common sense rejoice at this favourable incident, as an opportunity not to be neglected? By embracing the advantage it offers, two good things would be effected: it would relieve the West India market from a burdensome surplus accumulation: and would substitute a commodity by which the corn market is assisted to fill up that void which is occasioned by the absence of foreign supplies.

The imperfect information of some well-meaning politicians, has led them to foresee great detriment to the British farmer, from his missing the distillers in the market, as customers for his barley. This may be true, for a very short time: but only for a short time: and it will admit of a lasting compensation, if, as in-

deed propriety and policy demand, an exportation of corn to the West Indies, much greater than hitherto allowed should be permitted. The quantity at present furnished to the islands is restricted by law to 32,000 barrels, not enough to feed a tenth part of the population; and, therefore, these islands are bound to a dependence on America for sustenance of this description, because the mother country refuses it to them. This ought not to be: such a mutual regard and accommodation between Britain and her colonies should exist invariably, that each should find in the other the most complacent friend, as well as the best of customers. No Briton at home should think of starving his compatriots abroad: no Briton abroad should think of placing in the hands of strangers any advantages due to his compatriots at home. Though we know that the proverb says very truly, "there is no friendship in trade," yet we regard the ties of consanguinity as very consistent with the profits of mercantile dealings, and the mutual interest of both parties as involved in the study of each other's welfare. They should stand by and support each other, under circumstances confessedly adverse, as well as under those which superficial observers are apt to denominate prosperous: whether or not they really are so. That friendship only, which abides the storm is deserving of the name: fair-weather profession is a very different article: one is gold, the other is tinsel: one is a diamond, the other is mere glass. "Flies of estate and sunshine," as old Herbert denominates them, are the most contemptible of human kind.

Moreover, if we consider the states of prosperity and adversity, we shall find, that they follow the current of events: that prosperity which a few years ago was the boast of the inconsiderate, was not of long duration; and our hopes are mistaken if the present adversity of the West India islands may not issue in their prosperity. The power of prudence has produced effects much more wonderful. Political wisdom has been the mean, in the hand of Providence, of converting distress to unexpected and even previously incredible advantage; and we know no reason wherefore, what has been may not be again. The alternations of hope and fear, of depression and exaltation, of suffering and enjoyment, hold out a prospect that

'ere long the plantations may be relieved, while the mother country is benefited.

In the mean while the steps proper to attain this desirable issue, are calculated to produce the happiest effects on the external relations of the British empire. Europe and the world have beheld with amazement, and with envy too, intermingled with admiration, this little island stand singly opposed with unabated spirit against the tyranny of that powerful usurper who has loaded so many ancient monarchies with fetters. Military skill is not the first characteristic of Britain, yet when the boasting Gaul has met British legions in the field, he has carried off few trophies, to grace his triumph. The *Hôtel des Invalides* at Paris is crowded with flags; but how many British are among them? ONE! To ask what trophies France has acquired from the navy of Britain? is to cast an air of ridicule on a question which might be put with the utmost seriousness: certainly we are not so ill advised as to attempt an enumeration; whoever desires to mortify the rancour of insatiable ambition, let him press the question at the Tuileries or at St. Cloud. And why should not our mercantile interests prove equally triumphant? Buonaparté has attacked us where he thought us most vulnerable: but these exposed points may foil his utmost efforts,

well defended by the ample shield of national protection. Even here his utmost efforts may be vain: and he perforce must avert his eyes from contemplating the security of those whom he has planned to destroy, at whatever cost to himself and his abjects: —

Sight hateful! sight tormenting! —

—while I to hell am thrust,

Where neither joy nor love, but fierce desire,

Among our other torments not the least,

Still unfulfilled with pain of longing pines.

A poetical imagination might pursue the idea somewhat further; and behold this little great man, sitting before his oratoire at St. Cloud, in his satten wood arm chair, one leg crossed over the other, his penknife busily employed in cutting notches on the left arm of his chair, on which his eyes look but without perceiving it, while his mind intently ruminates on projects passed, or deeply revolves those to come*. We hear him mutter vengeance against those *fiers*

* This is his attitude in his reveries.

Anglois, who, when he went in person to Egypt, baffled him, there; and wherever he sends his fleets, sends after, and takes them. "Their commerce, is the foundation of their ability: I destroy their commerce: they shall export nothing: they shall import nothing: every vessel that has British goods on board is confiscated: I prohibit all intercourse: I shut every port: I counteract the intentions of nature: for what is nature to me? I blockade the island: not indeed by stationing fleets around it: *Parbleu!* I have no fleets to station! — I blockade it on the continent of Europe. Let those brutes of islanders manufacture; they shall keep their manufactures themselves: they shall accumulate goods from the East, — *Ah Diable!* from the West, *à tous les Diables!* from the North, from the South*; I dismantle their navy: — they shall have neither timber nor hemp: — nor iron — nor pitch and tar, nor — nor — What can I do more? *Eh! voyons:* — I will starve them: right! I will starve them into subjection: no corn! — not a grain! — they perish! — they die!"

To this last resource of malignant ingenuity, Britain opposes her constitutional firmness, and native energies: she meets her infuriate foe on this ground also. "It is true, that West India produces accumulates beyond the ordinary consumption of the island, but, by the extraordinary measure of employing produce in the distilleries, this accumulation will speedily disappear: such a substitution too, will at the same time prevent the consumption of a great portion of the corn necessary to supply the place of that heretofore imported, so that the whole growth of the country may now become food for the people; the encreased skill and exertions of British cultivators will do the rest: a few bushels additional, produced by every farm, will bid defiance to this enemy, acting in this new shape: Let him boast his deep policy, his *infallible* scheme, neither shall this diminish the inflexibility of hitherto unvanquished Britannia!"

What a noble monument of patriotic skill will Britain exhibit to future ages, if the present retention of commodities by her enemies should issue in her abundant

* We will not follow the vile gradation of his well known oaths; they are execrable. *En vérité, la sont horriblement bas!*

supply, from her own resources, and those of her friends—for example,—Prussia withholds her corn, and America her flour: Britain raises corn and flour within herself by her own increased fertility: Russia withholds hemp, iron, and timber, Britain grows hemp in Ireland, and in India, converts her own iron, by an improved process, to all the purposes of that received from Russia, and procures timber from the forests of her colonies in Canada. France withholds her wines, instead of which Britain supplies herself from Madeira: France withholds her brandies: Britain substitutes her own West India rum. Britain procures in exchange, from Brazil, tallow, for which she paid Russia in ready cash. Silk which France monopolized in Europe, Britain raises by her own subjects in India.—&c. &c. &c. And thus, after she shall have established the cultivation and production of these, and other articles, which the plans of her enemies will have forced her to adopt in her own defence, how few, how insignificant are those privations for which she is really in the power of enmity! Her foes will in truth, prove to have been her best friends; and to them she will be beholden for her future independence in the enjoyment of those articles of which they sought to deprive her. It will not be expected that such a glorious consummation can be obtained without a struggle, or that we are to descend on meeting with mere facilities in our way to it. The contention no question is arduous: may the end crown the work with happiness and glory! to which the genuine patriot will add his sincere wishes, *esto perpetua!*

The following valuable information we have selected, with great care and attention to the various subjects, from the evidence of the most experienced practical men contained in the Appendix to the Report, forming the voluminous mass of more than 100 heavy folio pages.

STATE OF ILLICIT IRISH DISTILLERY.

There are upwards of 3000 private distilleries in Ireland. In one day from seven o'clock in the evening till four o'clock the next evening, were seized, and destroyed, 101 distilleries in one barony; in less than one twentieth part of the barony. This was in the month of October 1805 or 1806, in the barony of Ennishowan, in the county of Donegal, where, by information, there were upwards of 1300, also a considerable number

of private malt-houses. In the north of Ireland the lower orders of people are particularly attached to the privately distilled whiskey, distilled in this barony; and many of the gentlemen of the country are also particularly attached to drinking it, and will not drink any other; but that disposition it is hoped is rather decreasing. These unlicensed spirits are chiefly made from malt that has not paid the duty.—The cause of the preference given to the spirit privately distilled is, because it is made from malt alone; and they have not got into the manner of mixing other materials, such as vitriolic acid and raw corn, as the public distilleries.—The farmers in general subscribe to pay the fines laid upon the parishes, provided the distillers take their grain from them. They say, “I will lodge so much money, if you will buy your barley from me.” There have been immense penalties levied upon the parishes in the northern counties to the amount of several thousand pounds.—The militia are paid for their assistance in destroying private stills: infantry 1s. a day, cavalry 18d. a day, when employed in any revenue service, together with a certain bounty upon each still-head or worm.—In the year of great scarcity, the number of private stills, which was more than 3000, certainly was decreased, because the very people of the country went themselves in bodies to take them down; and would not suffer them to work, because they were working oats and meal, and in fact consuming the only thing the people had to live upon, which was oatmeal.—The malt duty in Ireland is evaded by the entered maltsters also, in many cases; within very few months several malt-houses privately at work, have been detected, convicted, and the penalties levied.—However, it is believed, that no part of the partiality, which in some parts of Ireland is shewn to illegal spirits, arises from political motives.—There are very few distillers of capital in Ireland.

The Revenue on Home-made Spirits is laid and collected in Ireland, by the gallon, at a duty of 4s. per gallon. The mode of working the distilleries in Ireland is by a certain number of doublings for every twenty-eight days, according to the size of the still, that is to say, charges of the still computed agreeably to the regulations set forth in an act of parliament for that purpose. The doublings or spirit charges, the numbers they are bound to pay for, have been considerably increased within the last five years, so as a 500-gallon still was chargeable about five years ago with 23 such charges, and is now chargeable with 96; and a 1000-gallon still was then chargeable with but 20 such doublings, and is now chargeable with 64, the former period was exclusive of Sundays, and was therefore 24 or 25 days; but the distillers paid very little regard to the sabbath. They are allowed a liberty of working without reserving Sunday.—The re-

venue, produced from the distillery in Ireland, was, in the year ending the 5th of January 1805, £736,757, Irish currency; the same day 1806, £713,074, same day 1807 £785,814; and in the last year ending the same day 1808, £1,236,244, Irish currency.—The drawback from the last year is above £100,000. The private distillers find a greater quantity of spirit from malted oats than from barley.—They malt oats, in the north of Ireland, in bog-holes, in sacks wetted, and then they bring them up to their barns, where the process is carried on, and they are afterwards dried upon what they call corn kilns.

Of Licensed Stills.—In the year ending the 29th Sept. 1805 there were 69 stills, containing 50,974 gals. The next year there were 51 stills licensed, containing 37,471 gals. In the next year, there were 45 stills licensed, containing 34,235 gals. These gallons are not equal to English gallons: they are about 6 per cent. smaller.—They have found by experience in Ireland that a 1500-gallon still, under the existing regulation, is worked with more advantage to the distiller than a 1000 gallon still under that regulation; and therefore have been induced, not to have so many 1000 gallon stills as they had before.—The Irish distillers qualify themselves for their license in a particular way. They send three drawings of their stills to the board, and a description of all their premises and stores connected or used with their distillery; and, if the still so described be approved by the board a license generally issues.

Potatoes.—Wherever the snow was blown off the places where the potatoes were stored, and where the north wind had effect upon them, or where there has been scarcity of straw to cover them, they have been partially injured.

Agriculture in Ireland.—In the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Wexford, it has increased very considerably.

STATE OF HIGHLAND DISTILLERY.

Illegal distillation prevails to a great extent in the North of Scotland; and even to a much greater extent than the legal distillation. There is a great proportion more for the last few years, particularly since the additional duty was laid on malt, and the English and Scotch duties were more nearly equalised. The legal distilleries, use none of the bere, but purchase the barley from those who grow it of good quality; and they also import a great deal. The illegal distilleries work from bere, the growth of the country; they will take barley if they can get it, but their capitals are so small that they cannot import cargoes, and they generally carry it in small quantities up the hills, where it is impossible for the officers to pursue them.

It is thought that very nearly, but not

quite one half of the spirits consumed in Scotland, of home manufacture, escapes payment of the duty. Under the higher rate of duty that is now imposed, the consumption in general is believed to be somewhat diminished.

The duty is not evaded at this time, by the regular licenced Lowland distillers. This however has been but of short duration; about two years ago, a law passed which has rendered evasion, on the part of the Lowland distillers impossible, and by which government has been in the receipt of about 200,000*l.* per annum more than formerly. In the Highland district the legal distillers work under licence which commences on the 10th of November in each year, as in the Lowlands. It is a licence at the rate of 10*l.* per gallon of the contents of the still, for which sum of 10*l.* for every gallon of the contents of the still, the Highland distiller is permitted to make 75 gallons of spirit 1 to 10 over hydrometer proof, being equal on the gallon of spirit to 2*s.* 8*d.* He is not under the necessity of working his still faster than he pleases; and when he has worked up his quantity he may renew that licence as often as he chuses within the year. There is besides a duty of 1*½d.* per gallon on the Highland wash, and the distiller is presumed to produce 10 gallons of spirit from 100 gallons of wash, being 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon on the spirit. There is besides a duty of 6*d.* on the spirit produced, making in all 4*s.* 5*d.* This is exclusive of the duty upon the malt, which if it be used half and half is equal to about 10*d.* more. The whole duty therefore upon Highland spirit if fully paid would be 5*s.* 3*d.* The ground on which the Highland distillers are required to produce only 10 per cent. from their wash, and to be charged with duty at that rate is, that the corn of Highland produce is alleged to be of inferior quality; but if Highland corn be of inferior quality it sells in the market so much the cheaper; and as the distiller in his process weighs into his mash-tun his daily quantity, he can afford to take of that inferior corn so much the more for the same money, so as to be enabled to make the wash very nearly as strong as if he was working from finer corn. But in truth he uses hardly any thing but corn of the same quality that is used by the Lowland distiller. This applies more particularly to the distilleries in the neighbourhood of the Highland line, where by far the greatest part of the Highland distilleries are situated.

A great deal of the barley, which is malted in the Highland district, is in reality of the best quality, while the maltster contrives to pass it with the excise as bere or big, and as such it is subject to only two thirds of the malt duty that barley ought to pay. In the Lowlands distillers work under an annual

licence, which if once vacated in the course of the year cannot be renewed until the 10th of November following, which is the commencement of their year. For 102l. of annual licence duty on the gallon of still, they are permitted to make 2025 gallons of spirit 1 to 10 over proof; and whenever that quantity is made the licence expires, so that it resolves itself into a licence for quantity, and not for time as was once the case, being equal on the gallon of spirit to 1s. 7d. two tenths. There is also a duty of 5d. per gallon on the wash, and they are presumed to draw, from 100 gallons of wash, 16 gallons and a half of spirit of the aforesaid strength, being equal to 2s. 6d. three tenths per gallon, besides which there is a duty on the spirit of 1s. per gallon, amounting in all to 5s. 1d. five tenths. This is exclusive of the malt duty which is computed at 9d. eight tenths per gallon, making in all 5s. 11d. three tenths per gallon of spirit. The credit from the wash in the Lowlands has been fixed at 16l. per cent in consideration of the rapid mode of distillation followed there, and of the waste that unavoidably arises from that mode. They could, from the same wash, if allowed to distil it as in England, produce nearly 19 per cent.

In the distilleries near the Highland line, where by far the greatest part of the Highland distillery is carried on, the manufacture is conducted in exactly the same manner as in the Lowlands. These distilleries do either belong to people in the Lowlands, or at least the proprietors have a strong and intimate connection with the Lowlanders. They are worked by distillery servants, from the Lowlands, of the utmost expertness. The general practice of these Highland distilleries is to form a dealer's stock close upon the northern side of the line, to which the greatest part of the spirits they manufacture are sent with permits from their own distillery; customers from the Lowlands come to these stocks and carry off the spirits. This trade with the Lowlands is illegal, and of course no permits can be granted. Whenever there is more credit in the stock of the dealer on the Highland side than there are spirits, that deficiency is immediately supplied with spirits of Highland manufacture, which have not paid the duty, so that many of those Highland distilleries are only covers for the evasion of duty.

There is a prejudice in favour of Highland spirits, either with the peat flavour or without it. Highland spirits do in general sell at a higher price than Lowland spirits, but they are smuggled, as spirits cannot be legally sent from the Highlands to the Lowlands. A smuggled article, be what it may, does frequently obtain a preference over that which has paid the duty. In the Lowlands however, the peat flavour can be with the utmost

success, communicated to any sort of spirit, although not made from malt dried with peat, and is frequently done. Lowland spirit with the peat flavour, gets a higher price than that which is without it, but the demand for that sort of spirit is limited.

The distillers now a days, leave very little substance in their grains; they are like chaff. They can work in Scotland all the year round.

The Consumption of Malt Liquors was increased, during the last suspension of the distilleries from grain. But the people of Scotland are so much habituated to the use of spirit liquors, so little accustomed to the use of beer, and the quality of the beer brewed in Scotland is in general so inferior, that the extension of the use of beer, as opposed to spirit, must be slow and gradual, especially in the Highland district. When the distilleries were stopped, the use of beer and ale was chiefly confined to particular parts of the country.

The General Produce of Grain in Scotland has increased very much within the last few years. More land is annually brought into cultivation, and a better mode of husbandry is pursued, and there is a considerable increase of produce; yet there are many thousand acres of land remaining, which might be rendered productive of grain.

Bigg and bere did form a leading article in the food of the population of the Highlands: but the use of it is decreasing. This decrease is attributed to the improved mode of life of the inhabitants; more wheat and more oats, and more butchers meat, are consumed. When wheat is not grown, barley undoubtedly is the most material crop in the Highlands of Scotland.

In common years the north of Scotland yields nearly sufficient for its own consumption. The county of Ross does; but the county of Sutherland does not; Caithness grows a great deal of corn. Except barley for the distilleries, there is no other grain imported; many oats are exported.

STATE OF DISTILLERY IN ENGLAND.

The quantity of spirits distilled in England last season considerably exceeded the average of the two preceding years, for the year ending the 5th of July, it was about 4,130,000 gallons; exclusive of the Maidstone distillery, which is about 50,000 gallons. The importation from Ireland was 469,677 gallons; the importation from Scotland was 826,584 gallons; together 5,476,261 gallons of corn spirits, the manufacture of the United Kingdom consumed in England. To produce that quantity of spirits from sugar, reckoning 11 gallons of spirits from every cwt. would require 496,933 cwt.: of corn, 304,206 qrs. Duty paid spirits consumed in Scotland in one year to 5th Jan. 1808, deduced from the duty actually remitted from Scotland was 2,656,721

gallons; and the duty paid spirit consumed in Ireland, on an average of 2 years ending 1806, taken from the fifth Report of the Commissioners of enquiry, was 2,840,004 gallons; so that the whole consumption of the United Kingdom was about 10,972,986 gallons, for which duty had been paid. This quantity of spirit would require about 609,574 quarters of grain; or about 997,543 cwt. of sugar. In the year ending the 5th of January 1803, the corn imported amounted to 920,435l. of official value: perhaps, about 1,200,000l. real value.

Foreign Barley very seldom affects the price of British barley. The quantity of foreign barley bears so small a proportion to the general growth of British barley, and the quality is so inferior, that it has rarely happened that the price of British barley has been much affected by the importation of foreign. The trade in corn is in its nature one of the most hazardous speculations.

The Stoppage of the Distilleries is on all occasions of scarcity one of the most obvious means resorted to; but except on popular notions perhaps is a measure of no great consequence; for this reason, that the distilleries from the refuse of their manufacture produce a great deal of food for the use of man, in pigs and bullocks and poultry; and if a very accurate statement were made between the bread on the one hand, that is obtained by the stoppage of the distillery, compared with the quantity of animal food produced by the distilleries on the other hand, the stoppage of the distilleries ceases to be an object of very great importance; the good to be obtained by it is not equal to the loss of the revenue to the public.

The Proportion of the Grain used in the distillery is about a thirtieth of the total quantity of barley grown in the country. In the year 1696, the quantity of barley supposed to be grown in England was 33,000,000 of bushels: the quantity at that time estimated to be made into spirits and other uses of that kind, was 1,000,000 of bushels: the quantity of barley, supposed to be grown in England, in the year 1776, was 36,826,176 bushels of barley; and there was about 1,600,000 bushels consumed in malt and barley by the distillery in 1796.

The History of Barley and Malt in this country is one of the most extraordinary circumstances that ever took place in it, for is it credible that 9,300,000 of people at present should consume less malt than 5,500,000 did ninety years ago; and yet it is the fact, for this appears by the register of the excise.

Malt which paid duty in England for fifty years.

1703 to 1713	average	2,959,063 qrs.
1713	1723.....	3,542,157
1723	1733.....	3,358,071
1733	1743.....	3,215,093
1743	1753.....	3,404,026

The general average of which is 3,295,682 qrs. 4lb. which may be called 3,300,000, and still be a very moderate amount; for by stat. 12 Ann. c. 2. § 20, twenty-four bushels of wet malt is to be taken as 20 bushels dry; and we may suppose that the duty is sometimes evaded, and then there can be no doubt, but those families who have compounded for the duties found their account in so doing. (Smith's tracts on the corn trade, page 223).

Malt which paid duty in England.

1800	bushels	19,105,598
1801.....		26,467,360
1803.....		25,095,112
1804.....		22,293,720

Average of four years 23,490,447

(Report of the malt committee, ordered to be printed 17th June, 1806, p. 83). The above charge in quarters is 2,930,306.

The Amount of the Duties paid in the several parts of the United Kingdom; in Scotland is about 70,000l.; in Ireland 1,200,000l.; and in England, including spirits imported from Scotland and Ireland, 1,900,000l. making in all 3,800,000l.; from which, computing the quantities of spirits made, and taking 18 gallons of spirit from a quarter of corn, the whole consumption of corn in the United Kingdom is about 780,000 quarters per annum, or 291,166 quarters for England, 15,555 quarters for Scotland, and 333,333 quarters for Ireland. This is the extreme; the duty for Ireland last year is much larger than in any preceding year. No doubt but this quantity of corn is consumed, and that the spirit is made, but it is a novelty in the history of the Irish distillery revenue to see so much duty paid. It is, after all, infinitely under what it ought to be, if evasion by the licensed distiller were prevented, and illicit distillation put down. The quantity of sugar equivalent to this quantity of corn is 1,276,362 cwt.

Compared with Corn Spirit sugarspirit will not make gin such as what is used in England, quite so well, or at least, that spirit would not at first be so well received by the public. That prejudice would however soon rub off; but there are other purposes for which the spirit is used, and for which sugar spirit is infinitely preferable; that is, in the making of British brandies, and every other compound. There would now be a considerable demand for sugar or molasses spirit for these purposes, if it could be supplied, and it would be preferred to corn spirit, at a difference of perhaps 1s. or 1s. 6d. and sometimes 2s. per gallon. The demand for British brandy is now immense. The principal ingredient used in making of gin is juniper berries. In England the chief

demand is for gin. There is not much British rum made; but there is a great deal of the illegal sugar and molasses spirit mixed with it in the gin shops, at this time; and also mixed with the gin.

The comparative Values of different Kinds of Sugar, were found by experiments made on them and molasses for use in the distillery. Fine East India sugar, at 84s. per cwt. one barrel of 44 gallons, yielded what distillers call a gravity of 75lb. that is the 44 gallons of wash, made from a given quantity of that sugar, contained, above the weight of water, 75lbs. of saccharine or fermentible matter; in East India sugar, at 62s. were found 72 lbs. of gravity, per barrel, from the same quantity; in Jamaica brown sugar, at 60s. were found 71½ lbs.; in Grenada sugar, at 63s., 72 lbs.; in Surinam sugar, at 60s., 72½ lbs.; in St. Lucia sugar, at 64s., 73½ lbs.; in St. Lucia sugar, at from 57s. to 58s., 71½ lbs.; in a very black sample, at 54s., there was 69½ lbs.; in a brown sample, at 58s., 71½ lbs.; in a very fine sample, at 90s., there was 74 lbs.; in a good sample, at 72s., 72½ lbs.; these two last samples were very white; in molasses, at 27s., 56½ lbs. In practice the wash is generally found to yield spirit according to the gravity so ascertained.

The same Distillers' Plant will answer for the purpose of distilling from sugar as from corn; but a great part of the apparatus and premises now employed would be useless, and spoil more for want of use, than with use. For instance, a steam engine, which from first to last, has cost £11,000 would be totally useless, as there is nothing to grind with sugar. A great part of the coolers, and all the places built for the feeding of oxen, would be totally useless. Wooden utensils would spoil very materially. If the distillery from corn was stopped, about 5000 head of cattle would be thrown out of food.

The Increase of Tillage in the county of Wilts is great: improvement in cultivation has certainly gone on correspondingly to acts of parliament for the generalization of the parishes, particularly where the tithes have either been exchanged for land, or for fixed rent. In places where the lands have been laid into severalty and cultivated, the land is generally burnt, and good wheat raised the next year; but some sow it two years with turnips, and then with barley without burning.

On the subject of Revenue the amount deducted from the consumption of corn spirits used in England (not including Hollands Geneva, which is also a corn spirit) for the last year to the 5th July, was very little short of two millions of money. It may be proper to observe here, that the revenue of excise has for several years nearly past been collected at

an expence of about two and a half per cent. or 6d. in the pound; but this particular branch, which has produced near £2,000,000 has been collected at an expence of less than a quarter per cent. or 1d. in the pound. It does therefore appear that before disturbing a settled revenue to this amount, and collected at so easy a rate, a pretty strong case should be made out. About £1,400,000 of this revenue has been paid by nine or ten houses. The gentlemen who constitute the firms have doubtless very large fortunes embarked in such great concerns, and therefore it should seem that they ought to be protected. At present in England the legislature recognizes the use of grain, of sugar and molasses, mixed or unmixed, of cyder or other British materials, and of foreign fruit. The whole of the revenue chargeable in England is derived from a duty on the wash from which the spirit is extracted; corn wash pays one rate of duty, sugar and molasses another rate of duty, foreign fruit a different rate of duty, and cyder and other British materials a rate different from either; the rate of duty upon corn wash amounting upon the gallon of spirits to considerably less than that of any other; corn has had the preference.

PROGRESS OF GLUT OF SUGAR.

The devastation of St. Domingo, was supposed to take out of the market fully one-third of the produce of the West-Indies. Then the prices throughout Europe rapidly rose, and in the British dominions they became oppressive upon the consumer in such a degree, that the British planters themselves regretted it. A considerable clamour was created, on account particularly of the high price of sugar. There were various meetings in London of the consumers of sugar, at which resolutions were passed, taxing the British colonists with negligence and sloth in their agricultural pursuits, and expressing in plain terms that they took care barley to supply the home markets, and not to furnish Great Britain with any quantity of sugar for the very profitable trade of export. At this time, in consequence of these representations, a considerable stimulus was given to the cultivation of sugar in the East-Indies, and soon afterwards the duty on that sugar underwent a comparative reduction, bringing it near to the duty upon colonial sugar. The consequence of this proceeding, and no doubt also of the high prices, was a very great push in the cultivation of the sugar of the British colonies, and also from the cause last-mentioned, of those of Spain, of Portugal, and of Holland. The encouragement of the foreign colonies also, very soon after, was considerably increased by legislative measures of the British government attempting to make foreigners pay a part of our heavy duty on sugar, by retaining a part

of that duty on re-export. Every shilling of duty so retained on export was a premium to the cultivation of the foreign colonies, and accordingly it was soon found that we did not, and could not, command the supply of the foreign markets. The effects of the French revolution, in extending war over the greater part of Europe, did also very much impede the natural and accustomed channels of consumption of West-India produce, and, owing perhaps to too great a relaxation in our system of war with the enemy's colonies, their produce, in the midst of war, found its way to European ports upon more favourable terms than British produce could even be brought to Great Britain, much less be re-shipped to those ports. But though it arrived at European ports, it did not get into its accustomed channels of consumption, which were impeded by the operations of war, and by the want of mercantile confidence, and the poverty which attended those operations. Under these circumstances, the British colonies having rapidly increased their production, the colonies taken from the enemy having had their produce also admitted into British consumption, and the produce of the colonies still remaining to the enemy finding its way without difficulty to the few European markets that were open, the supply of Great Britain has been found very greatly to exceed either her own consumption, or any channel of export she can now command.

In two instances, estates of the first character and magnitude, which, upon the most reasonable valuation at several times within the last ten years, were capable of paying all the encumbrances upon them, and of leaving a surplus of from £100,000 to £300,000 Jamaica currency to the possessors, are now fallen or falling into the hands of the principal creditors and junior creditors, legatees and the families of those possessors will receive nothing. These are large instances, but in many lesser ones, the original proprietor of the estate and his family are become destitute; and there are still more numerous instances, wherein planters that have been used to comfort, and even opulence, (which comfort and opulence always carried with it a proportionate consumption of the manufactures of Great Britain) are now obliged to content themselves with the mere necessities of life, if they can even command them. In general, the resident planters upon estates are, by the difficulties of the times, compelled to deny themselves, and the white persons resident upon the estates, every thing which is not within the description of the necessary articles of life.

Where widows have had their jointure so provided, that they are the first liens upon the estates, they have in few instances or none been yet deprived of their income. Others,

who are not in that circumstance, together with annuitants, and those to whom allowances have been granted, also children under education in Great Britain, have in several instances, been lately deprived, either partially or wholly, of their incomes.

These circumstances do not yet, and possibly may not for a limited time, affect the quantity of produce made in the West India Islands; for, while hopes can be entertained of better prices, there will be always an inducement to keep up the cultivation so as to derive the utmost possible quantity from any given capital. But the quantity of British manufactures and other goods shipped to the colonies is by far less than what it would be, were the produce of the planter making him a fair return. Inasmuch, therefore, are the profits of the British navigators lessened, and the navigation of the country discouraged. In respect to the general commerce of the country, it is affected both by the quantity and value of the exports made to the colonies, and by the value at market of the imports from those colonies. Taking the import of the three last years of sugar at 273,000 hogsheds of 13 cwt. net, they have produced at least £10 per hoghead less than would make to the planter a barely adequate return. Here then is in three years, a deficit of more than 8,000,000 of money, which has been borne in different proportions by all those connected with a planter in his commercial, and agricultural, and manufacturing concerns. This 8,000,000 of money has not been saved to the British consumers of sugar, because a considerable part of it has been saved to the foreign consumers of so much of it as was exported.

These circumstances affect the merchants and mortgagees who have embarked large capitals on West India securities, and on West India commerce, very greatly and much to their inconvenience. They have extended their advances, because, to withdraw from the West India estates those supplies which are absolutely necessary for their cultivation, and for the well-being of the negroes, would be tantamount to an abandonment of them; it has at the same time lessened the security of all such debts, and in some instances produced considerable actual loss.

Sugar, instead of being reserved till sought after by the buyers, has been in general forced off at public sales. It is an article which will drain by keeping, and it is not therefore the custom to keep one crop beyond the customary period of the import of another. It has also been forced into foreign consumption by excessively low prices, to the amount of more than 1,000,000 cwt. in the year 1807; and those by whom it has been exported have been obliged to pay large bribes or premiums, in order to get it admitted into any port of the continent, for which expences they have

sought to indemnify themselves by the very low prices at which they would consent to purchase the sugar here.

Average crops may be expected in all the islands which Britain now considers as her colonies; in addition to which, it appears that the produce of the islands lately conquered from Denmark (estimated at 30,000 hogsheds), is to be admitted into British consumption. The produce of the Brazils is stated 50,000 to 60,000 hogsheds of sugar. This may be expected to be imported into Great Britain, but not for British consumption. In consequence also of the late measures of the British government, a considerable quantity of foreign colonial produce may be expected to be received and warehoused in Great Britain, and as this Brazil and foreign produce, when once in Great Britain, can get into no consumption but that of foreign countries, it will necessarily supply any occasional and precarious demand, which, in the present state of our relations with foreign countries, we may be expected to possess. Its being subject to a duty on re-export, although it may in the event prove a discouragement to the cultivation of the foreign colonies, cannot have any immediate effect in the relief of the British planter; for those in whose possession it may be here, will unquestionably seek to reimburse themselves for the expences attending its import, by selling it without much regard to the eventual interests of the growers of it.

SUPPLIES SENT TO THE ISLANDS.

The Supplies sent in the present distressed situation of the colonies are chiefly clothing for the negroes, utensils for the carrying on of the estates, and fish for part of the negroes' food. No material reduction has taken place in the furnishing of these barely necessary supplies, excepting perhaps salted fish, which has lately been at an extravagant price; but there are also to the colonies, (none of which possess manufactures) usually exported a number of other articles of very considerable value for the convenience and comfort of life, and these have either of late years been very sparingly asked for by the planters themselves, or in some particular cases not sent out by the merchant.

The proportion of foreign produce which is sent to the West Indies is very small indeed, hardly worth mentioning. To some of the islands a more considerable shipment is made of British grain and produce than to the island of Jamaica. To Jamaica a little is sent, and the quantity varies according to the dependence which that island may have upon the supply from America.

The colonies are in that sort of crisis, that a temporary relief might be of the utmost im-

portance to them, and enable them to sustain further burthens, should the situation of the country unfortunately prolong the necessity for them.

The Consumption of Barley is very inconsiderable in the island of Jamaica, but Mr. Simon Taylor, considers the use of barley in Jamaica would be very considerably extended as an aid to sick negroes, and as a useful mixture in their food, were it possible to export it free from any restrictions, and troublesome and expensive applications to the privy council, with which the export of grain is now clogged.

PRODUCTIONS OF JAMAICA.

The sugar planter with very few exceptions, cannot resort to any other mode of cultivation so as to receive any return for his capital, because the soil of sugar plantations is usually so much exhausted by the culture of the sugar cane, as to be incapable of producing many of the other articles which are the objects of West India culture, and generally speaking, cannot, be converted even into a pen or grazing farm with advantage. But, in some situations, if the cultivation of the sugar cane was altogether abandoned, coffee and Guinea grass may be produced upon land which has grown sugar; where the soil and climate are favourable for such productions.

The cattle bred in the island of Jamaica, are consumed among the inhabitants of the towns, and by the army and navy, as well as applied to the use of the sugar plantations.

There is nothing so common in Jamaica as negroes being subjected to mortgage: and if the present distresses of colonial property should continue much longer, a pretty general foreclosure of such mortgages may be expected, and the negroes by such foreclosures, and by executions for debt, will be frequently torn from their homes and families. There is nothing more distressing to the negroes, than the occurrence of such circumstances. Indian corn is cultivated in the island of Jamaica to a very considerable extent, and may be carried much further. It forms a very small proportion indeed of the food of the negroes. It is grown by them chiefly for the purpose of feeding their poultry, pigs, &c.

The experiment of cultivating wheat in Jamaica, has not been lately tried. Wheat will not grow in a tropical climate. The influence of the sun is a great deal too strong. There may be no obstacle as to soil, but, the climate is much too warm for that grain. Different parts of the island of Jamaica are of temperatures extremely different; but that difference is chiefly experienced in the nights, in the mornings, and in the evenings. The influence and power of the sun being less

different at noon, at which time it is felt in every part of the island. The temperate parts of the island are very mountainous; generally speaking; but there are tracts of level, and what is termed easy land, in the high parts of the island.

The principal part of the plantations in the island of Jamaica produce on themselves an abundant supply of provisions for all their own negroes, and the island at large grows a very great proportion of its annual consumption; the imports from America and other places being chiefly for the use of the towns, and for the army and navy, rather for the white inhabitants who are employed upon the estates than for the negroes on the plantations. Provisions including Indian and Guinea corn, may, indeed, be cultivated in the island of Jamaica to almost any extent.

The greater part of the flour, which is a principal article of import from America, is consumed in the towns. Wheat flour is seldom used in this country except as a luxury, or in the hospitals; after dry weather some people assist their negroes with an allowance of flour or other imported vegetable food, but the necessity of this arises most frequently from improvident management; after hurricanes, or extreme and general drought, an importation is indispensable, but, except in extreme cases, the island may amply supply its own wants. The cultivating wheat in the island of Jamaica, is perfectly impossible; you may cultivate straw, but you will get no wheat. Very little barley is imported into Jamaica, and that is to make broth for the white people: it is generally common barley. Very little oats imported into Jamaica.

Supposing the estates which now use hired labour in the cultivation of sugar to cease to do so, the proprietors of those negroes, now so employed, would have no resource but to sell their negroes or to plant coffee; how far they would be able to do the latter is uncertain. The total negro population of Jamaica, whether in the state of jobbing gangs or otherwise, can only be profitably employed in the cultivation of sugar and coffee. Owing to the recent abolition of the slave trade there is an extraordinary introduction of negroes within the last twelve months into Jamaica, which under the present law must be retained there: when estates, owing to the present circumstances of the times, are thrown up, the negroes are in general bought by more fortunate planters, and employed in cultivating the same articles they were employed in cultivating before. *The Cultivation of Cotton* could not be increased in Jamaica advantageously; because the soil and climate are, generally speaking, unfavourable, and cotton can be raised much cheaper in America and other places. The quantity of cotton now raised in Jamaica is very trifling; no person cultivates cotton but as a secondary object;

a great deal of foreign cotton was and probably still is imported into Jamaica.

FRENCH BRANDY.

The trade is now carried on with France and Spain, in brandies, first by application to the privy council for a licence to import brandies from a port of France or Spain, as the circumstances may require: neutral vessels [i. e. foreign vessels which come here to look for a freight] are then chartered, which take clearances as from a neutral port, and go to a port in France from whence the importation is intended to be made. The vessel is then loaded, and then returns to a port of Great Britain. The brandies are paid for by bills of exchange, either upon the parties importing the goods to this country, or by bills upon their neutral correspondents in some country where such correspondence is established. *These foreign vessels*, carry out neither British manufactures nor British colonial produce from this country, but usually go out in ballast to avoid the consequences of the vessels being brought in by British cruisers. The general importation of brandy is about 12,000 to 15,000 puncheons annually. The bills drawn in payment for the brandies, are generally passed to houses connected with the trade between America and this country, and so far they may be connected with branches of commerce in this country. This trade is held in great estimation with the persons in that part of France from whence brandy is exported: because a great part of the province of Santonye is employed in the cultivation of vines for the purpose of subsequently using them in the distillation of brandies. This trade is wholly in favour of France, this country derives no reciprocal advantages from this trade, excepting with respect to individuals concerned in it in a national point of view.

There has lately been an interruption to the importation of brandies, in consequence of the embargo which took place in France when they had knowledge of the orders in council of the 11th of November; but that difficulty is in some measure removed at present, as vessels under the American or Hanseatic flags are allowed to load with brandies in France, and to clear out from thence. There have been no late importation of brandies from Spain for a considerable time. By reason of the price of French brandies being extremely low, and as brandies are no longer received for the supply of the navy. The quality of Spanish brandy is not reckoned so good as that of French in this country. The average content of a puncheon is 128 gallons, and the cost in France, is about 2s. 9d. per gallon.

The Exportation of Geneva, or of any produce, is wholly prohibited from Holland at present, nor has there been any importation of Geneva, into this country for the last six months.

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*On the Necessity of a more effectual System of National Defence, and the Means of establishing the permanent Security of the Kingdom. By the Earl of Selkirk. 8vo. pp. 160. Price 2s 6d. Hatchard, London, 1808.*

To analyse this work completely would be little other than to repeat those sentiments which the *PANORAMA* has endeavoured to impress on its readers. We have taken various occasions to state the necessity of this nation's being *thoroughly* prepared to meet events of every description with readiness; and without that disorder which is inseparable from a state of surprise. Lord Selkirk is of the same opinion as ourselves, and he reasons on many of the same principles, though not on all that have appeared to us applicable to the subject. It is possible that the *private* communications with which we have been favoured, have tended to guide our opinions; but, we are chiefly led to differ from his lordship by the facility which the course of our life has afforded us of entering more intimately into the feelings, and judging more accurately of the conveniences, of the middle ranks of life, than Lord S. could do. For instance, when his lordship states that at *eighteen* a youth has scarcely determined on his profession: we know the contrary: this may be the case with a nobl man, a gentleman's son, a youth of liberal education and prospects, but a handicraft is fixed for life before that age. When his lordship thinks the inconvenience but very trifling of taking *three months* from the year, in which a youth of *eighteen* is to be trained to military exercises,—we know, that in very many professions three months would be a serious injury: nay, in some, might prove ruinous. It is impossible, that a member of the elevated ranks of life should adequately discern and prize the *seasons* of business, their duration, their importance, and their influence on the prosperity of an individual. He cannot enter into the spirit of the precept of “leaving nothing undone till to-morrow, that can be done to-day.” That preparation for doing business, with that punctuality in doing it, which absorb the mind of a tradesman, an artist, a mechanic, is utterly inconceivable to those who either have not experienced it themselves, or

watched it in others so closely that they might be deemed participators in it.

For these reasons, and others, we have proposed, that military education of a preparatory kind should begin in the earlier years of life: some years before *eighteen*: and it should be brought as near as possible to the doors of the lads who are to be taught it. What prevents the mechanism of Dr Bell's (or Mr. Lancaster's) method of teaching, from being adopted with success, in this instance? A sergeant might teach a party of the leading lads in a town; and these might teach others so far as the rudiments of preparation extend. The hours allotted to this purpose ought to be in the after part of the day, or at such times as could best be spared by the parties: but, without incurring them with tactics, prematurely, or with the necessity of spending any portion of time worth notice, in their perambulation to or from the place of exercise. Lads, taught to take a proper aim, to handle and discharge a musket adroitly, to smell powder, and to stand fire, would be well prepared for the combinations of tactics by which strength united is strengthened. Nor should we be under any anxiety for their behaviour, with British blood in their veins, whenever circumstances called them to somewhat more than the current duties of their standing. We might illustrate our notion by an instance of what Britons can do when called to exertion as shewn formerly on one of our West-India islands, when attacked by the Spaniards. The British governor headed his troops to the shore, where his harangue was to this effect: “Gentlemen, I don't understand much of tactics, not I: but there are your enemies, in those boats; and my advice is, *load, and fire, and kill 'em as fast as you can*.” This system of killing as fast as possible, proved so little to the taste of the enemy, that they abandoned the enterprize. In fact, what are the gallant land actions of our seamen but so many instances of the power of that personal resolution which animates each; and which enables these hearty lads, to storm a fort, 'ere regular troops have reached the first defences. We would not be misunderstood to undervalue the effect of the most finished system of tactics: but we maintain the propriety of giving to youth an early acquaintance with arms, and of rendering their milita-

ry education no burden to them;—which two ideas are perfectly congenial: for, as a young man grows into life, forms connections, becomes settled, and feels himself to be the support of others, he becomes unfit for that place in the ranks, from which his years are by no means sufficient to exclude him. We repeat, he is not excluded by his years, but by his having other engagements, the claims of which are, and ought to be, irresistible and paramount. Very important services might be rendered by lads under eighteen, who have been taught horsemanship, and whose horses have been accustomed to stand fire.

But, let us hear the arguments adduced by Lord Selkirk on *his* plan: we can assure our readers, that his performance is marked by sterling sense: and calculated to promote the good of our country.

That the government has a right to call for the personal service of every man capable of bearing arms, in the defence of the country, is a position which no loyal subject will deny. This principle is recognized in many of our laws, and is the only ground on which an attempt can be made, to justify the hardship imposed on individuals by some of our institutions. The present system of militia ballot is an application of this principle; but it is an injudicious and improper application. That service, which is equally the duty of all, is now unfairly distributed, and thrown with oppressive severity on a few. Such an institution must necessarily be the occasion of murmurs; but if the burden of the public service can be so equally divided, as that each individual shall scarcely perceive his load, the country will be served with cheerfulness, whilst the national strength may be augmented in a degree almost incalculable.

At the age of 18, at that period of life when a young man has scarcely determined on his profession, when he is unfettered by the ties of a family, and his habits are as yet unfixed, it is proposed, that *three months* shall be devoted to the service, which his country has a right to demand of him. Every youth may be allowed to enroll his name for service in any district which he prefers, and the period of the year, at which he is to perform his three months duty, may be left to the determination of the magistracy of the district, so that the convenience of individuals may, as far as possible, be consulted. From the age of 19 upwards, only three weeks, at a fixed period of the year, will be required annually, till the age of 25, after which no one will be subject to any further demand of military service.

In the performance of this duty, no individual will be under the necessity of going to a great distance from his usual residence. The period of three months, employed in the first training, may be spent entirely within his own county. For the exercises of the subsequent years, he may perhaps be called a little further; but, except in the case of actual invasion, never to any remote part of the kingdom.

The young men between the age of 18 and 25, liable to serve in the local militia, will amount to about 400,000, of whom nearly 60,000 will be between 18 and 19.

In order to avoid any unpleasant interference with the established manners and accustomed order of society, I would propose that all the young men who choose to serve at their own expense should be enrolled in a separate corps, under the name of cadets. Of these there may be two companies, one of cavalry, and one of infantry, leaving it to the discretion of each individual to choose the species of service most suitable to his inclination, or to his pecuniary resources. These companies may be allowed to drill and to mess apart from the rest, and may be indulged in any other distinction, which is not deemed inconsistent with the acquisition of that military knowledge, and these habits, which it is the object of the proposed institution to diffuse. In their military duty, however, no relaxation can be admitted; and there is no probability that their proficiency will be inferior to that of the battalion at large. The cadet companies will, in general, be composed of young men of better education than the rest of the local militia. Among the volunteers it has been experienced, that men of better education have been much more ready in acquiring a knowledge of military exercises, than the recruits who commonly enter into the regular army.

From among these cadets, all the captains and subaltern officers of the local battalions may be selected. The young men appointed to these offices would otherwise be subject to the duty of privates in their respective companies.

It may deserve consideration, whether this might not be enjoined as a preparatory exercise for young men destined for a military life. If, in the disposal of subaltern commissions for the regular army, some advantage were given to those who had served for a year or two as assistant officers to the training battalions of the local militia, and who, in that duty, had merited the approbation of their superior officers, this arrangement would be of benefit to the regular service as well as to the local militia. The local militia would obtain officers more thoroughly instructed in their duty; and, on the other hand, this employment, of training a succession of recruits, under

the direction of experienced soldiers, would be a most instructive exercise for a young officer, and an excellent school for the habits of a military life.

There is no part of the coast of England, where a battalion of the local militia might not be assembled in the space of five or six hours after the appearance of an enemy, and 5000 men within forty-eight hours. No great apprehension, then, need be entertained of the consequences of any marauding expedition.

The Yeoman Cavalry, and these corps are extremely well adapted for maintaining the internal tranquillity of the country; and for this purpose they are, in some respects, preferable even to regular troops. They are composed of men who have a stake in the country, and are personally interested in the preservation of good order: no doubt can be entertained of their sincere desire to cooperate effectually for the suppression of any disturbance. From their local information, they are better able to check such attempts in their infancy, and are more likely to distinguish with propriety, between the guilty and the innocent, than a body of strangers might be, when irritated by the resistance of a mob. For these reasons, some expense may with propriety be incurred for keeping up an establishment of Yeomanry.

His lordship adds very cogent reasons, addressed to our commercial men, for their furtherance of his proposals. But, when he speaks of the "French appearing to entertain extravagant ideas of the wealth of England," he does not express himself with an energy suited to the fact. We know, from personal observation and experience, that Frenchmen are convinced, [we have heard it in *l'Œil de Bœuf*; it has been reiterated to us in the cottage!] and doubly, and trebly convinced, that England is a land *overflowing* with guineas; and they scarcely think they use any hyperbole, when they speak of British gold as *inundating* the continent. Let our merchants and others draw what inferences they please: our inferences are, that the inhabitants of the continent have suffered but a mere trifle, to what the inhabitants in this country would suffer; his lordship's phrase *double*, we are positive should be *twenty fold*.

It is stated, says Lord S. by persons who have ample opportunities of information, that the repeated contributions levied by the French in Holland, have drained off fully two-thirds of the capital which every merchant was possessed of under the government of the House of Orange. We have no reason to suppose that less rigour will be used towards

the citizens of London than of Amsterdam.

On the contrary, the commercial prosperity of England has been so long an object of envy and jealousy to the French, that our merchants must expect to feel a *double* weight of vengeance and rapacity. In addition to this, the French appear to entertain such extravagant and exaggerated ideas of the wealth of England, that, after our moneyed men are reduced to absolute beggary, it will still be believed that they have concealed treasures, to obtain the disclosure of which, personal violence, and, perhaps, torture, may be deemed a proper expedient.

Lord S. is not cast down by the contemplation of present difficulties. His sentiments so closely coincide with what we have already adduced that we cannot but support our opinion by his lordship's authority.

Our unemployed manufacturers will, in the course of time, find other employments for themselves,—employments perhaps still more advantageous to the country; but time is requisite for this transfer of their industry, and it is during the interval, that relief is important to soften the abruptness of the change. For the permanent consequences of the attack that our enemies are now making on our commerce, there is no reason for entertaining the slightest uneasiness. On the contrary, we have the strongest reason to believe that the experiment which our antagonists now compelling us to make may be of essential service. It will prove beyond dispute, that Britain is independent of commerce, that our soil is the essential, the only sure foundation of our prosperity and our greatness. When the first pressure of individual distress is over, it will soon be discovered how small a part of the nation has suffered by the loss of our intercourse with the continent. When the glare of commercial prosperity no longer throws into the shade the vast amount of our internal resources, every one will perceive how inconsiderable a portion of our national wealth is derived from foreign countries,—how inferior is the importance of those commercial interests, which have long excited such a feverish anxiety, and to which our national policy has so often been made to bend. Such is the stable basis of our national strength, that, when altogether insulated, we may find the means of making greater exertions, than with all our external connexions we have ever yet made.

An insertion from Lord S.'s table of effective men, will be found in another part of the present number, together with the sentiments of a truly respectable commoner to the same effect as his lordship's.



*Lectures on the Four Last Books of the Pentateuch*, designed to shew the Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion, chiefly from Internal Evidence.—In Three Parts. —I. The Authenticity and Truth of the History. —II. The Theological, Moral, and Political Principles of the Jewish Law. —III. A Review of Objections.—Delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, at the Lecture established by the Provost and Senior Fellows, under the Will of Mrs. Anne Donnellan. By the Rev. Richard Graves, D.D. M.R.I.A. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. 8vo. 2 Vols. pp. 1000, Price 16s. Cadell and Davies, London. 1807.

That is a very injudicious system of theology which affects to set the Christian Dispensation in opposition to the Jewish, and considers them as inconsistent with each other. The basis is not opposed to the shaft that rises from it: the parent stem is not opposed to the graft that it bears. Christianity is the completion of principles interwoven with the Jewish code; it is the termination of much that was merely introductory, and it is not irreconcilable to other parts that, we think, with due deference, need not to be abrogated. We confess, it has appeared to us, that not only the Jews, but Judaism itself, has been hardly dealt with by Christians of later ages, whose zeal for what they thought to be Christianity, has been burning, if not shining. They insisted that a Jew should relinquish *entirely* whatever was proper to him as a son of Abraham, as well as a disciple of Moses; they would strip him of his national distinctions, as well as of his pharisaical pretensions. We doubt the propriety of this; and are not convinced of its authority. National distinctions are indifferent to Christianity: and since we willingly allow an European, an Asiatic, or an African, to be a Christian, yet to retain the name of his race, his tribe, or his country, so we ought to allow a Jew to retain his relation to Abraham, without insisting on his abandoning the marks of that relation. There is a powerful and complete distinction between enforcing on the Gentiles any rite peculiar to the

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Hebrew family, and suffering the Jews themselves to retain that rite. We should resist with all our power, the injunction of circumcision on a convert to Christianity, as an observance necessary to his salvation: nevertheless, the apostles of Christ were circumcised, and practised circumcision; the Christian bishops of Jerusalem, during several centuries, being Jews by descent, were circumcised equally with their congregations. If circumcision were not, at that time, inconsistent with the profession of Christianity *by Jews*, what has rendered it inconsistent in later ages? What divine authority of later promulgation has forbid the practice? We perceive, too, that the apostles of Christ did not think their Christianity endangered by their observance (as Jews) of the Passover; which was a national rite commemorating a national deliverance. They seem to have suspected its interference with any principle properly Christian, no more than we suspect any such interference in the squibs and crackers which commemorate the deliverance of our nation from arbitrary power, under King William, or from the intended mischief of the gunpowder plot.

Whether, then, in demanding from the Jews complete compliance with Gentile notions, we do not contribute to impede their conversion, may deserve inquiry, by those who interest themselves in the welfare of that too deeply degraded nation. There is, surely, more prospect of the Jews being induced to give an impartial attention to Christianity when presented under its mildest form, than when it assumes all the inflexibilities of gentilism, confirmed during the lapse of ages, and rendered objects of terror by the sneers and the outrages of the inconsiderate multitude.

We have hinted at these sentiments, because we are no more desirous of retaining Gentile prejudices against Jews, than we are that the Jews should retain their prejudices against Christians. Goodwill to all men, is the motto of our great Master, and the honour of Christianity is, that whatever of benevolence was comprized in the Mosaic institutions is adopted and exceeded, far exceeded, towards all nations on the face of the earth.

If it were possible to deprive the Hebrew institutions of the character of di-

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vinely appointed, the Christian dispensation would fall with them: as the graft would fall with the stock, as the shaft would fall with its basis. Every endeavour to support the Hebrew code, provided it be conducted on correct principles, is a service done to truth, and is an honourable engagement in a Christian divine. We are therefore glad to see that this ancient system has received a regular attention, and that it is treated by Dr. G. with considerable extent of thought and powers of research. We commend the book: and having thus frankly, at a word, given our opinion in its favour, we shall proceed to set some things advanced by the worthy author, in a light rather stronger than that in which they have appeared to him. It is a respect we do not pay to every work, and our apology, if it need any, must be found on the importance of the subject, and on a conviction that parts of it are susceptible of yet further illustration.

Dr. G. divides his performance into three parts. The first examines the *history* contained in the later books of the Pentateuch, including the authenticity and truth of the books themselves; with a vindication of the miracles, as historical events; also, the nature of the Jewish government, distribution of property, &c. The second part contains the *theology* of the Mosaic law; particularly of the ten commandments, its penalties, equity, &c. the *political* principles of the Hebrew institutions; the favour shewn to agriculture; principles of national defence, general protection, benevolence towards the necessitous, &c. The third part meets several of the objections that have been started against certain of the events narrated: as, the treatment of the Canaanites; the severities against idolatry, the situation of the Jews under their judges, the theocracy preserved even under their kings, the separation of the tribes into two kingdoms, &c., whence the writer proceeds to the doctrine of a future state, as being contained in the writings of Moses,—of this he finds evidence in the book of *Genesis*, quite as much as in the four following books of the Pentateuch; and he proves that it was gradually unfolded to the Jews, by testimonies from the *Psalms*, and *later* books. Other objections, also, come under his notice, and his closing lectures are intended

to shew, that the Mosaic institutions were admirably calculated to introduce the Gospel, and did, in fact, prepare the way for it.

On these subjects we meet with a variety of acceptable remarks; some things receive a new light; and on all, the author shews himself to be a man of sense and reflection: as we cannot pay equal attention to all parts of these volumes, we shall direct our remarks principally to those which elucidate the history of these peculiar people, at this critical period of their existence.

Dr. G. in his Preface takes occasion in a long note to observe the importance of that justification which Scripture incidents have received, by being compared with the observations of modern travellers on similar incidents, as now known in the east. He pays a very proper compliment to Mr. Harmer, whose "Observations on Scripture," &c. are highly valuable; and to Mr. S. Burder's "Oriental Customs." But we are surprized at his apparent ignorance of the FRAGMENTS appended to the late edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible; which are written with an extent of thought not inferior to Mr. Harmer; and from which Mr. Burder's work is pretty much taken. Conviction obliges us to adopt *some* of the principles laid down in that work, for the purpose of the present article.

It has been well said, that "Geography and Chronology are the two eyes of History:" we must therefore be allowed to regret, that Dr. G. has confessedly paid so little, or rather no attention to the geography of the scenes which it was his duty to describe. He appears to have had no impression on his mind that Egypt (*Mizraim*) was a *city*, a *double* city, being divided by a branch of the Nile; nor that Succoth—*Booths*, was a regular waiting place; a place where the Israelites from the land of Goshen could join those from the *city* of Egypt: his notion of the form and situation of the Red Sea is very imperfect, and consequently, his account of the passage is incorrect; in four or five places he describes the Israelish caravan as "marching and counter-marching" in the desert, with as much ease as if it were as open as Salisbury Plain. No such thing: there are, as there ever were in this desert, certain fixed roads and ways; for the rocks and

precipices effectually deny passage on every other side. Moses led Israel in these customary ways.

Dr. G. talks of "a nation amounting to some millions of souls, with their flocks and herds, *for forty years frequently supplied with water out of the flinty rock.*"—What then, did the water run *up hill*, in the eleven days' journey from Horeb to Kadesh Barnea? Of what use was it at "Jotbahah, a land of rivers of waters?" Did it follow the Israelites "by the way of the sea?"—Dr. G. we presume, has trusted to certain maps, drawn by fancy, in which the engravers have placed the *forty-one* stations in whatever *zigzag* course might best decorate their copper, but without the smallest reference to the *possibilities* of the desert, or to the history of the transactions. The fact is, that the Israelites did not "march and counter-march" in the desert: that they were, during by far the greater part of the forty years, within a reasonable distance of cultivated country; and they even maintained a traffic of some kind, during their abode in these parts. Dr. G. must accede to something like this, if he would but inquire by what means the "immense multitudes of cattle," that accompanied the Israelitish camp, were supported?—Did they eat manna? Did the desert yield them grass?—Most surely not. Neither were they diminished or destroyed in the desert; for as they went in great numbers into the desert, so did they come out of it in great numbers, as is manifest from the desire of the tribes of Reuben, &c. to possess a pasture country.

Where there are so many evident miracles, claiming the character of miracles, and clearly to be received under that character, it is worse than useless to load the history, by considering as miraculous, events which are not so described by the original writer, and which do not demand this character, because the ordinary occurrences of nature are sufficient to account for them. We are, therefore, sorry to see that Dr. G. has wasted his strength in insisting on the miraculous preservation of the clothes and shoes of the Israelites in the desert. Had he but reflected, that the persons to whom these words are spoken were of the *second* generation, that came out of Egypt (for the first generation fell in the desert), that they were youth, children, infants, and many

thousands of them were unborn when the wanderings commenced, and that, unless, as sundry sagacious rabbins affirm, their clothes "grew with their growth, and strengthened with their strength," they would not fit men of forty or fifty years of age, he would have seen the impropriety of laying the stress which he does on this as a miracle. Could slaves in Egypt have stored up dresses for a forty years' consumption? Let him reflect on the diminution of the general stock of clothes, &c. in the interments of those who died, on the extremely feeble nature of the clothing worn by the women, on the impossibility that every thing mentioned in this history should have been brought by the Israelites out of Egypt, (for surely this people in its flight would not have brought heavy beams of timber from Egypt to Sinai)—and he will perceive, that by the same means as the spices of Ceylon, the dressed seal-skins, and the timbers of the sacred inclosure were obtained, other necessities, and even conveniences, might be obtained also.

Our author appears to have had equally obscure ideas on the connected historical events of the times. He has not perceived that 'the period of the Israelites' abode in Egypt and Canaan was 430 years; that *half* of this period (215 years) was spent in Egypt, and that *half* of this period was spent in bondage: i. e. 106 years; which coincides with the reign of Cheops 50 years, and Chephren 56 years, under whom the pyramids were built, as appears in Herodotus: and Diodorus Siculus expressly ascribes these structures, the first to Arameon (the Syrian, a name given to Jacob, Deut. xxvi. 5. Diodorus certainly intends Joseph under this name)—the second to aMosin, (הוּא מוֹשֶׁה hu-a-Moseh)—the third to inArona (הוּא אֲהֲרֹן hu-n-Aaron)—which names are clear resemblances to the Hebrew pronunciation of the names of Moses and Aaron. Exod. vi. 26, 27. Neither has Dr. G. understood, that during the *first* half of the abode of the Israelites in Egypt, Canaan was over-run by a foreign race, which, for distinction sake, we shall call Hindoo; and that this *same* race tyrannized in Egypt, during the *latter* half of the Israelites' abode there. Yet such was the fact; and the Rucmautsa of the Hindoo Pooranas, (who was not, as they relate, of

the royal race of Egypt) was surely the *Raunnesses*, *Raughnesses* (or, as Benjamin of Tudela writes it, *Raghnesses*), of the Mosaic history. This was the "king which arose in Egypt, and knew not Joseph." And the Canaanites, whom the Israelites were commissioned to extirpate, were *not the old Canaanites*; but this *new race*; the same as that which had used Israel so barbarously on the banks of the Nile. Can we wonder, that a total clearance from this inhuman tribe should be commanded? Was it not an obvious dictate even of common policy? That the *old Canaanites* were inimical to their new masters, appears in the conduct of Rahab: and that these new masters were from a *very far country*, was true enough, according to the story, *with additions*, trumped up by the Gibeonites. This seizure of Canaan completely accounts for the remark made Gen. xii. 6. that the (*old*) Canaanite was in the land, in the days of Abraham: and thus converts what has been urged as a strong argument against the correctness of the Mosaic history into an incontrovertible and decisive proof in its favour.

We know moreover, from other sources, that after the destruction of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea, the stranger-kingdom of Egypt was so greatly weakened, that it was ultimately destroyed by the descendants of the former race: and Moses appears to allude to such a debilitated state of the Egyptian kingdom, in Deut. xi. 4. where he says: "the Lord had destroyed the Egyptians *unto this day*." To suppose that he means to express no more than that, those drowned in the Red Sea, forty years before, were destroyed *to this day*, is language hardly serious enough for the Jewish legislator. But if we understand him to intend, "the Lord has *continued to destroy that people, unto this day*," then the note of time appears to be extremely proper, and the reason of its introduction is obvious.

We have merely adverted to these subjects, to shew, that geography and chronology, properly understood, would have saved the reverend writer of these Lectures much trouble; by furnishing answers directly in point to meet the objections which unlearned and untractable men have raised against the Mosaic records. They are certainly the most au-

thentic and the least sophisticated of any under the sun, that approach, even, toward their antiquity. Yet, we confess that we discern no harm in admitting that parts of them were compiled, by those whom they concerned, from the public orders issued in the camp of Israel; the priestly parts under the direction of Aaron, the civil parts under that of the heads of the tribes: while the Book of Deuteronomy, being all that absolutely claims Moses for its writer, was, in fact, written with his own hand. It is clear, that parts of the Book of Numbers, for instance, are copies of public edicts, which concerned all the people; and in the instance of offering for the tabernacle, we have, as it were, twelve certificates that the tribes offered all alike, or copies of the register given to each as a *receipt*; and to prevent jealousy, or pride, the contents of each offering are enumerated at length, though all, after the first, amount merely to repetitions of so many words, Numb. vii. No impostor would have amused himself in these repetitions of his forgery: yet, it is more likely, that the priest, who received these presents, should enumerate them in this particular manner, than that Moses, the head of the people, should interfere in the mere routine duty of making out such a list.

Dr. G. allows, that some few parts of the Pentateuch are *added* by its editors: such *must* be all explanations of the names of places in after ages; we may add, such *may* be some of the explanations of weights and of measures, and a few other *items*, for which *we are very thankful to the Editors*, and do not think the worse of these sacred books. But we say further, that all quotations from foreign papers, such as triumphal songs (Numb. xxi. 27), and the Poems of Balaam, cannot claim Moses as their original writer. He, doubtless, ordered them to be collected and preserved: but, when we are discriminating, these must not be attributed to that Man of God. Nevertheless, after all deductions, these books are with great propriety called the Books of Moses, as their principal contents, and their mass, generally speaking, are derived from him.

Dr. G. has introduced in his Appendix a long quotation from Mr. Farmer, on the subject of the miracles performed by



the Egyptian magicians. Yet neither Mr. Farmer is, nor was our author, aware of the very first distinction necessary to be formed on that subject: viz. that in whatever was yielded by water—creatures that breed in the water—whatever *water-animals* Moses produced, the Egyptians did the same: but, the very first creature produced by Moses that was *peculiar to the air*, they could not imitate. Why were their powers cramped when an inhabitant of air was to be produced? The answer to this question is necessary to be understood, before any further investigation can be proceeded on. And here we see the necessity for a competent acquaintance with Natural History in the elucidation of Scripture.

Natural History, too, will be as little satisfied with Dr. G.'s confusion of the clouds that attended the Israelites—He supposes, that the cloud which enveloped them and the Egyptians, at the passage of the Red Sea, was the same which afterwards was stationary at the tabernacle of the congregation. But, on consideration, it may possibly be thought, that there were *two* clouds; one natural, brought by the wind, and the other described as a pillar of fire and cloud; dark on one side, light on the other. For, indeed, Josephus is evidently supported by the Mosaic narration, when he alludes to the agency of "storms and wind," and says, that "*showers of rain* came down from the sky. The writer to the Hebrews expresses the same thing, when he speaks of "ALL Israel being *baptized* to Moses, in the cloud."—How could they be thus *baptized* if the cloud did not shed its contents upon them? i. e. in the "*showers of rain*" of Josephus. Now the very idea of a watery cloud is perfectly distinct from that of a cloud proper to be the abode of a pillar of fire and of resplendence. A glory, a radiance, could not be stationary, at rest, in a misty congeries of vapour and fog, which we know is the composition of a cloud that discharges torrents of rain.

We must also, in considering events in the Jewish camp, establish a stronger distinction than has been thought necessary, between the "mixed multitude" and the true Israelites: and must make much greater allowances for the influence of this heterogeneous (and great) body of people on the sons of Jacob, than is customary.

These were the ringleaders in various instances of mischief: although the history speaks generally of the whole people; and there can be no doubt, but that the punishments fell most heavily on these, though they are not distinguished from the mass at large. In short, it is evident, that the *general* language of many parts of Scripture must not be taken *universally*, but means a great number, or the greater number, without including every individual. It is even possible, that not *every* individual lived wholly on manna, during the full period of forty years; for though Moses, speaking of the body generally, says, they had not eaten *bread*; yet the priests who ate the shew-bread must be excepted; in like manner, the sons of Aaron, whose intoxication by wine led them to fatal improprieties, must be excluded from the general expression "Ye have not drank wine, or strong drink." And, indeed, it is not easy to say what should prevent the introduction of bread or of wine, when it is evident from the story, that the people were stationed on the edge of Canaan, and close to the towns.

In submitting these thoughts we have discharged a duty due, as we think, to Sacred Writ and to the principles of our Holy Religion. Our inference is, that whatever pleasure we may have derived from the labours of the writer before us, yet he would have done wisely had he paid more attention to the assistance of science, or had he accepted the services to be obtained from an intimate acquaintance with the state of places and things alluded to in the history on which he was treating. Whoever, with the eyes of a naturalist and a geographer, a philosopher and an historian—sanctified by *Christian learning* and *Biblical research*, shall examine and elucidate the Books of Moses, will do much towards banishing atheism and infidelity; and toward "putting to silence the *ignorance of foolish men*."

We shall now extract a passage or two from this work, by which our readers will judge of the author's manner: we would willingly extract more, but our limits forbid. The historical part shall furnish these, as it has been the subject of our preceding observations.

In the second chapter of the book of Numbers, the writer describes the division of the twelve tribes into four camps, the number

of each tribe, and the total number in each camp. He fixes the position each was to take round the tabernacle, and the order of their march : and he directs, that the tabernacle, with the camp of the Levites, should set forward between the second and third camps. But in the tenth chapter occurs what seems at first a direct contradiction to this ; for it is said, that after the first camp had set forward,† “ then the tabernacle was taken down, and the sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari set forward bearing the tabernacle, and afterwards the second camp, or standard of the children of Reuben.” But this apparent contradiction is reconciled a few verses after, when we find, that though the less sacred parts of the tabernacle, the outside tent and its apparatus, set out between the first and second camp ; yet the sanctuary, or Holy of Holies, with its furniture, the ark and the altar, did not set out till after the second camp, as the direction required. And the reason of the separation is assigned,‡ that those who bore the outside tabernacle might set it up, and thus prepare for the reception of the sanctuary against it came. Would a forger or compiler, who lived when these marches had wholly ceased, and the Israelites had fixed in the land of their inheritance, have thought of such a circumstance as this ?

On similar principles Dr. G. reconciles the history of the advice given to Moses by Jethro (who proposes it, subject to the Divine approbation), with the command given for the same thing by God ; also, the sending out of the spies, which was proposed by the people, with the order for this step as directed by the Lord himself. No man who had wit enough to forge the Pentateuch, could have had folly enough to expose himself to such obvious means of detection :—means which are level to the capacity of ordinary minds, to the understanding of childhood itself.

One of the principal instances in which we confess our obligations to Dr. G. is the history of the rebellion and punishment of Korah and his associates, which he states at length.

Korah was one of the chiefs of the family of Kohath, which it appears was § specially employed to carry the ark, and the Holy of Holies, though not permitted to look into them. They were therefore, amongst the Levites, the next in sacredness of function to Aaron and his sons, and may therefore

the more readily have formed a scheme to contest with Aaron his exclusive right to the High Priesthood. Dathan, Abiram, and On, were the chiefs of the tribe of Reuben, the firstborn of the sons of Jacob ; and may therefore have conceived themselves better entitled than Moses to pre-eminence in temporal power.

A coincidence of a still more remarkable nature seems to me to occur, in comparing the narrative of the signal punishment inflicted on these rebels, with subsequent passages ; which I will state in the very manner in which it struck my own mind, that it may more truly appear, whether it be overstrained and fanciful, or natural and just. On reading the direct narrative of this punishment, I conceived that Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and all their families, were destroyed. \* “ It relates, that Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, took men, and rose up before Moses, with certain of the children of Israel ; and they gathered themselves together against Moses, and against Aaron, and said unto them.” Here they all seemed equally implicated in one common crime. In relating their punishment, it is said, “ The Lord spake unto Moses, saying, speak unto the congregation, get ye up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram ; and Moses rose up and went unto Dathan and Abiram ; and he spake unto the congregation, saying, depart I pray you from the tents of these wicked men, and touch nothing of theirs, lest you be consumed in all their sins : so they gat up from the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, on every side.” Afterwards we are told, that the “ ground clave asunder that was under them, and the earth opened her mouth and swallowed them up, and their houses, and all the men that appertained unto Korah, and all their goods ; they and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit ; and the earth closed upon them, and there came out a fire from the Lord : and consumed the 250 men that offered incense.” On a cursory perusal of this narrative, I was quite certain that the tents, and families of all three, had been all equally destroyed. In the book of Numbers, when the names of the different families are reckoned up, on mentioning the names of Dathan and Abiram, it is said,† “ This is that Dathan and Abiram who were famous in the congregation, who strove against Moses and against Aaron, in the company of Korah, when they strove against the Lord ; and the earth opened her mouth and swallowed them up, together with Korah, when that company died, what time

\* Numbers, ii. 17.

† Ibid. x. 17.

‡ Ibid. x. 21.

§ Ibid. iii. 31.

\* Vide Numb. the entire sixteenth chapter, and compare xxvi. 9, 11.

† Numb. xxvi. 9.

the fire devoured 250 men, and they became a sign." But I was extremely surprized to find it added: "Notwithstanding, the children of Korah died not:" this seemed a direct contradiction. I returned to the original narrative, and on examination, thought I found that though it did not assert the preservation of the family of Korah, it plainly left room for implying it. Dathan and Abiram shewed their rebellion in resisting the authority of Moses as temporal judge, refusing to come, when called on, to attend his summons: \* "For Moses sent to call Dathan and Abiram, the sons of Eliab, which said, we will not come up." Korah's rebellion consisted in his laying claim to the High Priesthood; and the direction given for bringing his claim to a test, was, "that he and all his company should take their censers, and put fire in them, and lay incense thereon, and stand in the door of the tabernacle of the congregation with Moses and Aaron;" and it is said, that "Korah gathered all the congregation against them, unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation." Here then a separation took place between these different parties. When indeed the Divine command was given, that the congregation should separate themselves from all three, speaking of them all collectively, because involved in one common crime, it is said, "Get ye up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram." Yet in delivering this direction, we find the separation continued: for Moses was at the time he received it, standing at the door of the tabernacle, with Korah and his company; and it is said, "Moses rose up, and went unto Dathan and Abiram," (undoubtedly leaving Korah where he was at the door of the tabernacle,) "and the elders of Israel followed him, and he spake unto the congregation, saying, depart I pray you, from the tents of those wicked men, and touch nothing of theirs, lest you be consumed in their sins. So they got up from the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, on every side." Here they are united, as the people were to separate themselves from all three, as joined in a common cause; yet they are again spoken of as still separate; for it is said, "Dathan and Abiram came out and stood in the door of their tents, and their wives, and their sons, and their little children:" on this circumstance turns the explanation, which seems to account for the final difference of the event. Thus Dathan and Abiram collected their families round them, as their abettors in this rebellion, and as determined to abide all its consequences with themselves: but this is not said of the family of Korah, and the nature of the case shews the reason: Korah

did not remain in his tent, but was at a considerable distance from it, the tabernacle being in the centre of the camp; the tents of the Levites surrounding it on every side, and outside them the tents of the other tribes: he had therefore no opportunity of collecting his children about him; he only had all the men of his family who supported his rebellion, along with him at the door of the tabernacle. Now it is not said, nor is it a natural supposition, that the wives and children of Korah and his followers should in their absence assemble of themselves, and stand at the door of their tents, in the same manner as Dathan and Abiram caused their families to do; hence they escaped from being so openly and contumaciously involved in the guilt of this rebellion, and hence they escaped its punishment. The tents of Dathan and Abiram, who both belonged to the tribe of Reuben, were probably together; and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up. The tent of Korah, as belonging to the tribe of the Levites, must have been remote from theirs; it displayed no such open rebellion as those of Dathan and Abiram, it therefore escaped. But Moses and the elders of Israel having quitted the door of the tabernacle, leaving there Korah and his rebellious company; at the same instant that the earth swallowed up the tents and families of Dathan and Abiram, a fire went out from the Lord, and consumed the 250 men who offered up incense with Korah at their head. And when in the thirty-second verse it is stated, that the earth swallowed them up, and their houses, and all the men that appertained unto Korah, and all their goods, it can only mean Dathan and Abiram, to whose tents only Moses is said to have gone, and against whom only he has denounced this species of punishment. The word, "appertaining to Korah," meaning only that they belonged to his party, and supported his cause; for in the third verse after it is said, that the 250 men who offered incense perished by a fire from the Lord, amongst whom was Korah and all the men of his family. If indeed it had been said, that Moses went to the tents of Korah, and Dathan, and Abiram, there would have been a contradiction; but he only went to those of Dathan and Abiram, and could have no occasion to go to that of Korah, having just left him and all his company at the door of the tabernacle. Thus the narrative, though it seems to approach to contradiction, yet when examined accurately, it not only escapes it, but enables us to discover, how the children of Korah, and they only, came to survive the punishment, which involved their parents, and the entire families of Dathan and Abiram. Such a coincidence as this, so latent and indirect, is

\* Numb. xvi. 12.

surely a character of truth. such a narrative could scarcely have proceeded from any but the pen of an eye-witness; and what eye-witness can we suppose to have been its author, but that Moses, to whom the Jewish race have universally ascribed it, and therefore admitted it as the code of their law, the rule of their religion, and the only true record of their history?

We wish to add two particulars: 1. that this escape of the children of Korah completely vindicates the mention of his descendants in after ages, as it is also justified by such mention.

2. That it appears that there is a distinction to be observed between the tents—the *personal* tents (*plural* אֹהֶלִים) of the families of Dathan and Abiram, to which Moses went, to warn the Israelites off, and the tabernacle—the *public-office-tent*, (*singular* מִשְׁכָּן) of “Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.” This latter, was a tent—a temporary *office*—till they should obtain the entire sovereignty; it was common to all three, adjacent to the abodes of the families of Dathan and Abiram; but from which, the *abode* of Korah, being among the priests, was distant. This was the scene of the earthquake, which did not extend beyond the space occupied by Dathan and Abiram, and their immediate concerns. This remark, establishes the reasoning of Dr. G., while it elucidates the history of the transaction, and shews to what a height of treason the rebellion against the government had proceeded. Dr. G. by not distinguishing “the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram,” the *rival* of “the tabernacle of congregation” belonging to all Israel, the *office-tent* of Moses, has overlooked the true import of the passage.

It is not because we think less advantageously of the general course of reasoning adopted by our author in explanation of the theological and political institutions and state of the Hebrew nation, that we do not present extracts from those divisions of his work. We might, indeed, on those parts offer *additional* remarks, which appear to us necessary, on the character and manners of the nations which settled adjacent to the land of the Israelites, and with whom they had intercourse. But this is not a subject, the reasonings on which can be compressed. We shall only add, therefore, that there appears to be a striking

similarity between some parts of the institutions of the *ancient* Hindoos, and those of Moses; that Dr. Priestley’s work, inferring the contrary, never appeared satisfactory to us; while yet we perceive such solicitude in the Hebrew legislator to make and to mark strong lines of difference, that we are fully convinced his intention was to distinguish his people from all other. The fact we presume to be, that there were certain collateral branches in which the patriarchal religion of Noah descended, besides the Abrahamic family; these therefore, were not wholly unlike Judaism, but were conformed to it in many respects; while the prevalence of idolatry among other Orientals, rendered them altogether hostile to every tribe that professed greater purity than themselves. But we must forbear.—Discretion commands us to close this article.

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*More Subjects than One; or, Cursory*

Views of various Objects principally connected with France and the French People: to which are added Essays, and miscellaneous Reflections on different Topics. By I. B. Davis, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 690. Price 14s. London, Tipper, 1807.

THESE volumes should have been submitted to the operation of a *literary sieve*, before they had been offered to the public. Some things in them are superfluous, being well known to an intelligent reader before he opens the book: they contain others, which it is a matter of indifference to him whether he know them or not; yet others he will be well pleased to know. The fact is, that what the writer describes from personal observation, we consider as deserving attention; and had he given us more of immediate remark on the scenes that passed under his notice, and less selection from other writers, his work would have done him more credit, and the public more benefit. The miscellaneous nature of the contents of these volumes will be inferred from their title. They do not individually invite criticism.

During the late slender interval of peace between England and France, which hope and humanity flattered themselves would be prolonged, Dr. Davis visited France, spent some time at Paris, then travelled



southward and resided at sundry of the towns on the shores of the Mediterranean. He was returning to Paris, when the present war broke out, and he was included among those who were most unjustly detained—by the magnanimous patron of liberty on land and water—when such patronage may answer his purposes.

Mr D. confesses that he travelled “hastily, and in a *chaise de poste*,” through some of the countries mentioned in his tour: this, he admits, is “not the very best station from whence a traveller can minutely observe men and manners, commerce, agriculture, or manufactures.” We shall, therefore, in justice to this traveller, select an extract from his descriptions of men and manners, in places where he was less in haste. The present state of France, of its metropolis, or of its departments, is more attractive to curiosity than the history of ancient ages; and a fact of real life, than stories and reflections which might be perfectly well placed in a novel. Who that is likely to read these volumes, can be ignorant of the principal incidents in the life of Boileau, or of Rollin? Though we know from personal observation, that manners were extremely dissolute in France before the revolution, yet we know too that there was an exertion of good, tending to counteract the evil. The strong distinction between two periods, but little distant in time, is, that the latter was marked by profligacy unmingled; because the sources of former beneficence were dried up by revolutionary furor. Our author inserts an anecdote or two to this effect.

I cannot forbear mentioning in this place other establishments in France, which I have heard of as reflecting the highest honour upon the beneficent persons who supported them; and shall repeat, as far as I can recollect, in nearly the same words, the history which one of my friends recited to me. “I was at Paris,” said he, “in the year 1783, immediately after the American war was at an end, and generally spent the morning in visiting the public buildings and libraries. In one of these latter, the *Bibliothèque de St. Genevieve*, I had often observed a knight of the order of *St. Louis*, whose every feature and address would have spoken the gentleman, though he had not worn a badge of honour. We also met frequently at other places of public resort, where we exchanged a hearty “How do you do? I am glad to see you.” On a sudden I missed this worthy gentleman,

and would have willingly inquired after him, if I had known to whom to apply; when one day I was accosted by another visitor of the *Bibliothèque de St. Genevieve*, who said: “I suppose, Sir, you wish to hear of the *Chevalier* \*\*\*,” and I am happy to inform you, that he is mending fast. He has been very ill indeed; but if you should wish to see him, you will find him at such an hospital; and I dare to say, (making a low bow) a visit from you will give him great pleasure.” I instantly went in quest of the *Chevalier*, though I experienced very unpleasant sensations, upon reflecting, that I was to meet him in an hospital. However, I proceeded with great expedition, and found him in a very decent room, seated in a very comfortable arm-chair, surrounded with cushions, and every article of accommodation near at hand. After the first compliments, “the remembrance of this kind visit,” added he, very graciously, “will never be effaced from my recollection: I must however observe, very candidly, that I am surprised a person of your superior understanding could have been so far influenced by national prejudice, as to imagine England was the only country where the afflicted could meet with relief and consolation. This is an hospital, it is true, within the precincts of which there are five other apartments besides mine, ready for the reception of reduced gentlemen like myself, who, for the trifling sum of forty sous per day, have medical and surgical attendance; one or two nurses to set up at night, if requisite; are supplied with medicines; and when in a state of convalescence, with wholesome food, and such dainties as may be more agreeable to their palate or debilitated stomach. We know not who are our benefactors, neither do they inquire who are under obligation to them. Perhaps I shall not have left this place two days, before I receive an invitation to his sumptuous banquet, from the very person to whose pecuniary aid I shall be indebted for a speedy recovery, and the excellent treatment I have received under this hospitable roof. In many of our public infirmaries, there are also apartments of the same kind, destined for people of the same description, who, otherwise, could not afford to fee a physician.”

How far such intention of relieving the less able of the respectable class of society may be proper to be pressed on British observation we do not decide: but, we believe, that professors of the medical art among us do a great deal of good daily, for very little reward in cash.

A perfect contrast to the foregoing is, Dr. D's account of the

## PRETEURS A LA PETITE-SEMAINE.

The *prêteurs à la petite-semaine* are usurers of a particular class, who are to be found hardly any where else but in Paris. These men are so conscious of the baseness of the trade they carry on, that they never appear before their customers but in disguise. The poor women who sell vegetables, fruit, or fish, about the streets, or even in some markets, are often in want of a six livres piece to purchase peas, currants, pears and cherries.—This crown the *prêteur à la petite-semaine* supplies them with, but on that day se'n-night, they are to return seven livres and four sous (six shillings). So that the interest of that crown at the year's end amounts to the enormous sum of £2. 12s.

Which of the two is to appear the most surprising,—the abominable distress of these retailers, who are so destitute of prudence as not to be able to command a crown, or the constant and shameful success of so shocking an usury? These usurers sell their money at the highest price it will fetch. On the other side, the poorer people are, the more they are in want of ready cash to commence business; for no one will trust the indigent. We must shudder indeed if we reflect on the non-interrupted struggle between distress and opulence.

Notwithstanding the principals have their weekly brokers, or agents, they are desirous of seeing twice or three times a year, a meeting of their debtors who make them so rich, and of being able to ascertain at once the disposition of their minds, and the degree of confidence they may repose in their agents. The same man who generally appears richly dressed, with a gold-headed cane in his hand, a diamond ring on his finger, seldom goes out but in an elegant carriage, and though he frequents all the places of public amusement, and visits the first circles, will, upon a certain day, put on a threadbare coat, an old wig, old shoes, stockings that have been mended in different places, let grow his beard, and paint his hair and eye-brows. He then proceeds, thus attired, to some distant part of the town, where he has hired a small room, which exhibits only a sorry bed, three broken chairs, a mutilated table and crucifix. There are introduced three or four score *poissardes*, whom he addresses in the following words: "You see, my good friends, that I am no richer than yourselves: you see the whole of my furniture: that is the bed I sleep in when I come to town; I give you money, though on trust, and rely merely upon your principles of honesty and religion; for you know that I receive no bond, no security, so that, as you well know, I have no claim upon you, according to the laws of the country: but is it not right, however, that when I so gene-

rously trust you I should have some security? Come, be securities for one another, and swear upon this crucifix, the image of our divine Saviour, that you will never wrong me, but return most faithfully what I am going to lend you." In answer to this harangue, all the women lift up their hands, and swear to murder any one who would refuse punctually to discharge her debt. The crafty sycophant then takes down all their names, and gives them a crown each, saying: "I don't get as much by you, as you do by me; far from it."—The poor people withdraw, and the hypocrite settles with his emissaries. The next day he crosses the market-places and the streets in his carriage, but is not to be known again, on account of his superb dress. When in company, this very same individual will occasionally discourse on benevolence and humanity! No one around him has an idea of his mean practices, and he bears a good name!

The establishment of the *Mont de Piété* has been a death-blow for some rapacious usurers; but has not affected the *prêteurs à la petite semaine*, who are the worst of all. The people who pledge their goods at the *Monte de Piété* pay ten per cent. interest. Notwithstanding there always are sworn appraisers in attendance, the poor people who apply for pecuniary relief hardly get half of what their goods are worth. More than once, however, these appraisers have been taken in. Once, some years ago, a man who passed himself for a wax-chandler, offered to pledge a cart-load of cakes of wax. The cakes are known to be of such or such a weight: those offered were all of a size; one only was weighed, the supposed shopman received his money, and marched off; but never returned to redeem his pledge. At the expiration of a twelvemonth, the cakes were brought to the hammer, but the purchaser soon discovered that he had been buying blocks of wood skilfully covered with a thin coat of yellow wax. A lawsuit was very near taking place, but the proprietors of the establishment were advised not to expose themselves, refunded the money, and took back the blocks.

It may easily be imagined that in so extensive a metropolis as Paris, although the *Mont de Piété* stands in a central point, yet the distance must be very great for some people. The administration therefore has appointed a certain number of *commissioners* in many parts of the town, whose houses are open all the year round, and almost at every hour. They become appraisers, sometimes will lend more money than is allowed at the *Mont de Piété*, and then keep the ticket as a security; if they lend less they pay the balance as soon as called upon.

The opulent will frequently have recourse to this establishment the same as the needy. Many a lady of fashion, muffled up in a cloak, has visited the Mont de Piété, and deposited there jewels to the amount of one thousand Louis d'ors, in order to be qualified to appear at a card party in the evening. Next to her, perhaps, comes another female, who parts with one of her petticoats to procure a loaf!

Diamonds being the first article which is pledged, they were for a time out of fashion. I have been told, that in the warehouses of the Mont de Piété there were no less than forty tons\* full of gold watches alone: I have been told that two thirds of the pledged goods were never redeemed. The auction rooms indeed offer an immense quantity of jewels and other articles of luxury that are sold at moderate prices, which may be of no small prejudice to the petty shopman.

The Dr. is mistaken in supposing that *prêteurs à la petite semaine* are peculiar to Paris. The custom is well known in London; but the practice is conducted with less hypocrisy, and the borrower and lender are more nearly of a class. We might add, that London has its "ladies of fashion," who are adepts in the art of "muffling in cloaks;" and that there are regular seasons for the reception of *superfluous* articles of various kinds, in deposits well known at the fashionable end of the town. In one of these, which was not long since in danger from fire, above a thousand pounds were charged, as the costs of restoring the velvet pelisses only that had been damaged by the water from the engines, to the state they were in when received! In every populous community, ingenuity will have recourse to various devices to answer its purposes, and supply its wants. A state of artificial life, and of those refinements to which it gives occasion, will furnish both opportunities and inducements to such as are disposed to embrace and adopt them. In vain may the virtuous portion of society exclaim against them: the present supply which they afford will always operate as a temptation to some.—But though the PANORAMA, which sets every thing before spectators, may occasionally admit a transient glance at such incidents, yet they are subjects on which it does not delight to dwell. We therefore dismiss this "Cursory View," of "More subjects than One."

\* *Tonneaux*, casks, we suppose, not *tons*.

*A Journey from Bengal to England*, through the Northern Part of India, Kashmire, Afghanistan, and Persia, and into Russia by the Caspian Sea. By George Foster, in the civil Service of the Hon. East-India Company. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 700, Price 16s. Faulder, London, 1808.

NOT a word of introduction or preface informs the purchaser of these volumes, that part, if not the whole of them, has been already before the public; and that little other than a change of form distinguishes the present edition. The map prefixed dates the route of Mr. Foster in 1803, 1804. But, the dates given by the traveller himself, are of 1782, 1783. We presume not to explain this discrepancy; we only observe it. So far, then, as information concerning the places visited by Mr. F. twenty-five years ago may be useful, this work is interesting: but those who desire later descriptions of the countries mentioned in the title page, must not expect to find it here.

Very few Europeans have taken the same course as our author: the hazards and the delays attending it are too forbidding. Mr. F. was forced to consult his personal safety by assuming a character not his own; and he successively appeared as an officer, a merchant, a pilgrim, sometimes an Arab, sometimes a Turk, but for the most part a Mahometan, as the very name of Christian was dangerous, and when not dangerous was impure. The increased power of the Seiks, through whose dominions this route leads, has not tended to diminish the risques of travellers and trading merchants, in their passage from country to country, and though we believe that Major Harcourt proceeded to Europe by a course not unlike this of Mr. Foster, yet, as we have no accounts of his travels, we must derive all the benefit we can from such as are communicated to the world.

Though much depends on the disposition of a sovereign, as to the exaltation or depression of his states, yet the people of most countries present a general and marked character, which is little less permanent than that of their mountains and plains. A lapse of years, not exceeding the extent of human life, seldom produces any striking difference in the geo-

graphy of a country, or in the moral condition of its natives; unless by some of those convulsions of nature which are equally extraordinary and unexpected. Considering, therefore, the work before us as conveying information, though not of so late a date as might be desired, and coming under the description of a second edition, we shall do little more than present a few extracts from it, and submit it without analysis to the judgment of our readers.

To explore this route to Europe was a bold undertaking in a single traveller; yet, possibly, except in the case of illness, under which he suffered, Mr. F. was less exposed to detection and discovery of his real character by being alone, than if he had travelled in company with other Europeans.

He complains of a suddenness and irritability of temper; which, he confesses, led him into some errors, and in company might have led him into more.

We shall select our extracts from those parts of this route, which being beyond the British dominions in India, are likely to be least known to our readers, keeping also in our minds, the apprehended proceedings of our continental antagonists, who, if they proceed in hostile array for India, must pass by the same road for the most part, as that taken by our traveller.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1. et seq.]

The Seringnagur territory is bounded N. and N. E. by the districts of independent Hindoo Rajahs; S. by Onde, W. and N. W. by the Jumna, and S. W. by the dominions of the Siques. From Lañ Dong to the Ganges, the country forms with little interruption, a continued chain of woody hills. The elephant, which abounds in these forests, but of a size and quality inferior to that found in the Chittagong and Malay quarters, is here only valued for its ivory. From the Ganges to the Jumna, the road lies through an extensive valley, of a good soil, but thinly inhabited, and interspersed with wood. The food of the people is wheaten bread and pease-soup, the latter being usually made into a soup; and believe me, that in the course of my life I never eat a meal with a higher relish. Vigorous health indeed, daily labour, and a clear air, will recommend to the appetite worse things than wheaten cakes and pease-soup. Sirinagur is computed to give an annual produce of about twenty lacs of rupees.

In advancing from India, the first great people through whose territories Mr. F. journeyed was the Sikhs. These, with

the Afghans, hold the keys of the approaches to India from Persia. The character of the first of these may be gathered from the following relations.

At Kheymaspoor I saw two Sique horsemen who had been sent by their country to receive the Seringnagur tribute, which is collected from the revenues of certain custom-houses. From the manner in which these men were treated, or rather regarded themselves, I frequently wished for the power of migrating into the body of a Sique for a few weeks. No sooner had they alighted, than beds were prepared for their repose, and their horses were supplied with green barley pulled out of the field.

The Kafilah travellers were contented to lodge on the ground, and expressed their thanks for permission to purchase what they required;—such is the difference between those who are in, and who are out of power.

We were informed that 200 Siques who had been lately entertained in the Kangrah service, would soon appear.

Aware of the licentious manners of the disciples of Nannock, (their founder) especially when employed on foreign service, I would then willingly have sacrificed a moiety of my property to have had the other secured. There was no other remedy than assuming the look of confidence and ease, which, Heaven knows, ill corresponded with my heart: so, pushing my horse into a quick trot, I was speedily conveyed into the midst of this formidable corps, who received me very attentively, but without offering any violence. Imagining our approach to have been that of the enemy, the Siques were preparing for the fight, to which they loudly exclaimed, in the tone of religious ejaculation, that their prophet had summoned them. In token of respect, I had dismounted, and was leading my horse, when a Sique, a smart fellow, mounted on an active mare, touched me in passing. The high-mettled animal, whether in contempt of me or my horse, perhaps of both, attacked us fiercely from the rear, and in the assault, which was violent, the Sique fell to the ground. The action having commenced on the top of a hill, he rolled with great rapidity to the bottom of it, and in his way down, left behind him his matchlock, sword, and turban: so complete a derangement, I feared, would have irritated the whole Sique body; but, on evincing the show of much sorrow for the disaster, and having assiduously assisted in investing the fallen horseman with his scattered appurtenances, I received general thanks.

.....  
This district, by its approach to the head of the Punjab, lies wholly at the mercy of the



Sicques, who are, I think, the plainest dealers in the world. The fort of Sebah, standing pleasantly on the brink of a rivulet, lay on our road; and in passing it, I saw two Sicque cavaliers strike a terror into the chief and all his people, though shut up within their fort. They had been sent to collect the tribute which the Sicques have imposed on all the mountain chiefs from the Ganges to Jumbo; and, offended at the delay of payment, these high-spoken men were holding to the affrighted Hindoos, that style of language, which one of our provincial magistrates would direct at a gypsy, or sturdy beggar..... I quitted my companions, and going about a mile in front, fell in with a horseman, who had much the appearance of a freebooter; but being well armed, and evidently the stronger man, I did not apprehend any risk from a rencounter. Seeing me a stranger, and from the quality of my equipment, a fit subject for plunder, he stopped me, and in a peremptory manner asked my occupation and place of abode. My answers were neither explanatory nor gracious, and my departure [was] abrupt—About a quarter of a mile farther on, I met a Sicque horseman, well armed, who was evidently in search of adventure. After reconnoitring me attentively, and apprehending, I imagine, that a contest would be of doubtful event, for my sword was long, and my countenance, by the air I assumed, fierce, he politely saluted me, and passed.

These two marauders afterwards intended to have united in an attack on Mr. F. but the coming up of his party preserved him from it.

Near Fulwara—In the evening, having reached the bottom of a hill, we observed a body of horsemen descending in our road. The sight of these men, who were immediately known to be Sicques, gave a serious alarm; and on their near approach, I deposited, unnoticed by my companions, my little property of bills and cash in an adjacent bush. This party consisted of about 200. Summoning an affected composure of countenance, we affected to smoke our pipes, from which some of the Mahometans took a whiff *en passant*, and at the same time gave us an assurance of protection against any ill designs of their associates.—After their departure, I took my valuables out of the bush without the observance of my companion, who was transported with joy at the escape, swearing by his beard, that on reaching our evening quarters, he would offer up to Mahomet, or to his national saint Mudoom Saib, two-pennyworth of brown sugar, in thanksgiving for the extraordinary preservation.

We learn from Mr. F. that the (Mahometan) saints are as proud in India as else-

where: that he met with an attention from a singing girl, who with a hearty goodwill did him a culinary service, and supplied the Mahometan's lack of kindness, *gratis*. And that the beggars, to judge by a troop he met with, are merry; and merciful too, for they invited the traveller to "alight and take some refreshment—a coarse but cordial meal, which was served up with frequent professions of welcome."

Mr. F. describes the region from the Ganges to Cashmere as mountainous, cold, and in many places, dreary. He mentions steep, and acclivities, in ascending which, goods of every description are carried by men, and not without difficulty; horses or mules are incompetent to the purpose.

From Lail Dong to the Ganges, says he, the face of the country forms a close chain of woody mountains, and, did not one or two miserable hamlets feebly interpose, you would pronounce that division of Seringnagur fitted only for the habitation of the beasts of the forest. Elephants abound there in numerous herds; but are not to be seen, it is said, on the west side of the Jumna. In the vicinity of Nhan, the country is interspersed with low hills, and frequently opens into extensive valleys; which having, perhaps, ever laid waste, are overgrown with low wood. From thence to Ballaspour, the scene is changed into piles of lofty mountains, whose narrow breaks barely serve to discharge the descending streams. From Ballaspour fertile valleys, though not wide, extend to Bissouly, where the country is again covered with high hills; which, with little variation, stretch to the limits of Kashmere.....

The sides of the mountains produce wheat, barley, and a variety of the small grains peculiar to India. The cultivated spaces project from the body of the hill, in separate flats, in the form of a range of semicircular stairs, with a broad base and narrow summit. The ground, which is strong and productive, has been propelled, it should seem, into these projections by the action of the rains, which fall among these mountains with great violence from June to October; and is now preserved, in this divided and level state, by buttresses of loose stones, which bind in the edge of every flat. Rice is also cultivated in the narrow vallies, but not in a great quantity; nor is it the usual food of the inhabitants; who chiefly subsist on wheat, bread, and pease made into a thick soup. From Nhan, the northern sides of the hills produce the fir (that species called the Scotch fir) in great plenty; and in the country between Jumbo

and Kashmir are seen many pines; but I observed they only grew on the north face of the mountains. I have frequently ate my meal under the shade of a spreading willow, which here, as in Europe, delights in hanging over a stream. The climate is not favourable to fruits and vegetables, being too hot for the Persian products, and not sufficiently warm to mature those of India, though the white mulberry must be excepted, which at Junbo, is of a large size, and of an exquisite flavour. The villages of the mountaineers, or rather their hamlets, stand generally on the brow of a hill, and consist of from four to six or eight small scattered houses, which are built of rough stones, laid in a clay loam, and usually flat-roofed. I have also seen, though not often, sloping roofs of wood. The natives are Hindoos—have a rude simplicity of character—have no spacious buildings for private or public use, nor in the performance of religious offices do they observe those minuter or refined ceremonies that are practised by the southern Hindoos.

A small volcanic fire, that issues from the side of a mountain, is worshipped as a symbol. These mountaineers preserve the beard. The women are olive-complexioned, delicately shaped, free yet modest. The Mahometan women are secluded. All are veiled, yet not wholly.

Mr. F. speaks rapturously of Kashmir, of its lake, and of its roses: the one of which is superior to any made in India.

The season, when the rose first opens into blossom, is celebrated with much festivity by the Kashmirians, who resort in crowds to the adjacent gardens, and enter into scenes of gaiety and pleasure, rarely known among other Asiatic nations. There, all that exterior gravity which constitutes a grand part of the Mahometan character is thrown aside; and the Turk, Arab, and Persian, as if fatigued with exhibiting the serious and guarded deportment of their own country, give a licentious scope to their passions.

The valley of Kashmir is of an elliptic form, and extends about 90 miles S. E. to N. W. and is about 40 miles in breadth. It has generally a flat surface, and being copiously watered, yields abundant crops of rice, which is the common food of the inhabitants. At the base of the surrounding hills, where the land is higher, wheat, barley, and various other grains are cultivated. A superior species of saffron is also produced in this province, and iron of an excellent quality is found in the adjacent mountains. But the wealth and fame of Kashmir have largely arisen from the manufacture of shawls, which it holds unrivalled, and almost without participation. The wool of the shawl is

not produced in the country, but brought from districts of Thibet, lying at the distance of a month's journey, to the N. E. It is originally of a dark grey colour, and is bleached in Kashmir by the help of a certain preparation of rice flour. The yarn of this wool is stained with such colours as may be judged the best suited for sale, and after being woven the piece is once washed. The border, which usually displays a variety of figures and colours, is attached to the shawls after fabrication: but in so nice a manner, that the junction is not discernable. The price at the loom is from 8 rupees to 40,—those highly ornamented 100 rupees.

Our readers will compare this account with that translated from a French writer, *Panorama Vol. I. p. 1281.*

Wine is made in Kashmir: and a spirituous liquor, in which the people freely indulge, is also made from the grape. Also, the best writing paper of the East, lacquered wares, cutlery, and sugars. Under the Mogul dominion the province contained 40,000 looms: now about 16,000. Commercial agents from most of the principal cities of Northern India, also from Tartary, Persia, and Turkey, reside in Kashmir.

The people suffer under the severities of an Afghan governor: his extreme rigour has sensibly affected the deportment and manners of the Kashmirians, who shrink with dread from the Afghan oppressions, and are fearful of making any display of opulence.—From being licentious, volatile, and profuse, they are become dispirited; their way of living mean, their dress slovenly, and though of a temper proverbially loquacious, they are become silent and reserved. I often witnessed, (says Mr. F.) the harsh treatment which the common people received at the hands of their masters, who rarely issued an order without a blow from the side of their hatchet, a common weapon of the Afghans, and used by them in war, as a battle-axe. A revenue of between 20 and 30 lacs of rupees is collected from this province, of which seven are remitted to the Shah's treasury.

Mr. F. crossed the Indus about 20 miles above the town of Attock; where the stream, though not agitated by the wind, was rapid, with a rough undulating motion, and about three quarters of a mile, or a mile in breadth, where it was not interrupted by islands. The water was discoloured by a fine black sand and was extremely cold.

The Indus forms a strong barrier to Hindostan on the west, and it seems a manifest

truth, that had the Indians made their grand stand on the banks of this river, at the period of the Tartar, Afghan, and Persian invasions, their empire might have made a powerful resistance. Armies at all times have sustained damage in crossing the Indus, but the attempt to force its passage must be arduous and full of danger.

The character of the Afghans, may be pretty well estimated from their treatment of the Kashmirians: they are not more scrupulous than the Sicques as to the means of gratifying their *desire of having*; but unite the lawless ravage of soldiers with the ferocity of unlettered tribes.

Kabul is the capital of the Afghan empire: it is a walled city, of about a mile and a half in circumference, situated on the eastern side of a range of two united hills, describing generally the figure of a semi-circle. The fortification, which is of a simple construction, with scarcely a ditch, and the houses built of rough stones, clay, and unburned bricks, exhibit a mean appearance, and are ill suited to the grandeur which I expected to see in the capital of a great empire. But the Afghans are a rude unlettered people, and their chiefs have little propensity to the refinements of life, which indeed their country is ill qualified to gratify. The lower class of people suffer as much from want of fuel in the winter season, as those of other countries would do from a scarcity of provision.....Kabul abounds in excellent provisions, and its market is arranged in a neater manner, and more like that of an European town than any I have seen in Asia. The fruits are of a good kind, and in great plenty. The adjacent parts of Usbeck Tartary, of which Baik is the capital, hold a species of dependency on the Shah, and maintain a common intercourse with Kabul. I have seen the great bazar crowded with Usbecks, who have the same cast of features as the Chinese and Malays, but more harsh. The environs of Kabul are chiefly occupied by garden grounds, and watered by numerous streams; the largest running through the city, over which is a small bridge, affords a plentiful supply of salubrious water. The Afghans are the indigenous possessors of a track of country, which stretches from the mountains of Tartary to certain parts of the gulf of Cambay, and Persia, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust, hardy race of men, and being generally addicted to a state of predatory warfare, their manners largely partake of a barbarous

insolence, and they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life. Bread of wheat or barley, milk, butter, and cheese compose the common diet of the Afghans: they also, in the winter season, and on a journey, make frequent use of a food called *croat*, which is curdled milk formed into small balls, hardened either by the heat of the sun or of fire; this, when dissolved in warm water, and mixed with bread, becomes equally savoury and nourishing. Their butter and cheese are invariably those of sheep.

Cavalry constitutes the chief military strength of Afghanistan. The infantry is of little account, and the artillery inconsiderable. Mr. F. informs us that Kandahar, which is dependant on the Afghans, is not seated among mountains, but is on a plain, covered with fruit gardens and cultivation, and intersected with numerous streams, of so excellent a quality as to become proverbial. The climate is happily tempered between the heats of India, and the cold of Ghizni. Mr. F. passed from Kandahar to Herat, and from thence to the Russian establishments on the Southern coast of the Caspian. He crossed this Sea, for Astrakhan, and proceeded by the customary route for Petersburg. His journey was long and tedious: happily it proved safe, notwithstanding many threatening appearances to the contrary.

In the course of so considerable a journey, a man of observation must have had many opportunities of noticing the manners of the human race, the weaknesses and passions of the human mind. Our traveller adds to the number of those who have found the same perversities of intellect prevail in all parts, the same attention to externals rather than to internals, the same readiness at promises rather than performances, and the same devotion to interest, rather than to rectitude. Whoever passes cursorily through a country must confine himself to general remarks. It were too hazardous to pry into secrets, whether of the state, of commerce, or of domestic life: He must be content with observing things as they offer, and circumstances as they rise. The situation of travellers,

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow, demands great allowances, and we should acknowledge our obligation to them for what they communicate, without char-

ging as omissions, what we have no reason to conclude was within their power to insert. Especially when a traveller passes through people rugged as their mountains, and little short of savage; whence he is under the necessity of assuming various disguises. The happy result of such a journey gives us pleasure, and we willingly congratulate the adventurer on his arrival among civilized and christianized beings. The perseverance, the firmness of mind, exercised in an undertaking so uncommon, were, we doubt not, equally honourable, and advantageous to Mr. F. This publication has entitled him to the thanks of the general reader, and to those of the public at large.

*Poems*, by Matilda Betham. Sm. 8vo. pp. 116. Price 4s. Hatchard. London, 1808.

THIS is a neatly printed volume, and contains a variety of little pieces, from which we extract the following. They will enable the reader to form his own opinion on the muse of Miss Betham.

*To a Llangollen Rose, the Day after it had been given by Miss Ponsonby.*

Soft blushing flow'r! my bosom grieves,  
To view thy sadly drooping leaves:  
For, while their tender tints decay,  
The rose of Fancy fades away!  
As pilgrims, who, with zealous care,  
Some little treasur'd relic bear,  
To re-assure the doubtful mind,  
When pausing memory looks behind;  
I, from a more enlighten'd shrine,  
Had made this sweet memento mine:  
But, lo! its fainting head reclines:  
It folds the pallid leaf, and pines,  
As mourning the unhappy doom,  
Which tears it from so sweet a home!

*The Grandfather's Departure.*

The Old Man press'd Palemon's hand;  
To Lucy nodded with a smile;  
Kiss'd all the little ones around;  
Then clos'd the gate, and paused awhile.  
"When shall I come again?" he thought,  
Ere yet the journey had begun;  
It was a tedious length of way,  
But he beheld an only son.  
And dearly did he love to take  
A rosy grandchild on his knee;  
To part his shining locks, and say,  
"Just such another boy was he!"

And never felt he greater pride,  
And never did he look so gay,  
As when the little urchins strove  
To make him partner in their play.  
But when, in some more gentle mood,  
They silent hung upon his arm,  
Or nestled close at ev'ning pray'r,  
The old man felt a softer charm;  
And upward rais'd his closing eye,  
Whence slow effus'd a grateful tear,  
As if his senses own'd a joy,  
Too holy for endurance here.  
No heart e'er pray'd so fervently,  
Unprompted by an earthly zeal,  
None ever knew such tenderness,  
That did not true devotion feel.  
As with the pure, uncolour'd flame,  
The violet's richest blues unite,  
Do our affections soar to heav'n,  
And rarify and beam with light.

*Reflection.*

Why should we think the years of life  
Will pass serenely by,  
When, for a day, the Sun himself  
Ne'er sees a cloudless sky?  
And, unassuming as she moves,  
The meek-eyed Queen of night,  
Meets wand'ring vapours in her path  
To dim her paler light!  
Then why should we in vain repine  
At man's uncertain lot,  
That cares will equally assail  
The palace and the cot?  
For Heaven ordains this chequer'd scene  
Our mortal pow'r t' employ;  
That we might know, compare, select,  
Be grateful, and enjoy.

*Retrospect of Youth.*

I wander'd forth amid the flow'rs,  
And careless sipp'd the morning air;  
Nor hail'd the angel-winged hours,  
Nor saw that Happiness was there!  
Alas! I often since have wept  
That Gratitude unconscious slept!  
For Truth and Pity then were young,  
And walk'd in simple, narrow bounds;  
Affection's meek assuasive tongue  
Had sweet, but most capricious sounds.  
Once, wild with scornful pride, she fled,  
And only turn'd to seek the dead!  
Oh! from a garden of delight,  
What fair memento did I bring?  
What anaranth of colours bright,  
To mark the promise of my spring?  
Behold this flow'r! its leaves are wet,  
With tears of lasting, vain regret!



*An Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Propriety and Usefulness of Sunday Evening Lectures. By the Rev. George Henderick, sm. 4to. pp. 22. Price 1s. Peacock. York, 1808.*

WE can assure the worthy writer of the pamphlet before us, that we had rather attend to one practicable proposal for reviving a spirit of religious attention among our countrymen, than to a hundred peevish complaints, ending, as such complaints usually do, without any feasible plan for ameliorating the state of the church, or instructing and reforming the public. Force we utterly disapprove of: but, when a clergyman, as in this instance, recommends to his brethren the institution of a course of instruction, *extra* their customary duty, he is precisely on his own ground, advises what is completely within the power of the church to adopt, and what in many places the general circumstances of life may support, we add, may demand, with the greatest propriety. But, we do not approve of *substituting* an evening lecture for afternoon service. Mr. H. builds an argument on "the increasing luxury of the times:"—is this true? If true, ought not the church rather to oppose it, than to conform to it? Should not divine service offer inducements sufficiently powerful to counteract the effects of "propensity to indulgence after dinner, especially on a Sunday?" What does it generally offer? We must also beg Mr. H.'s attention to the duty of family instruction: *when* shall that be performed? Surely, not when "the mind as well as the body becomes averse from exertion." Yet unquestionably this is a main privilege comprised in the day of rest. Mr. H.'s reflection on "the ill humour of a partner" is excessively ungallant, and it is no less unchristian. We believe Sunday, in spite of many imperfections, to be the best humoured day of the week, in *Christian* families.

As we have known several evening services lately established from a view of circumstances not unlike that taken by Mr. H., we presume that the clergy are rather favourably inclined to the practice. We conceive, that it is in the power of the ordinary in each parish to act in this matter, and that exertion of episcopal jurisdiction, is unnecessary. The benefits

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attending it are strongly pointed out by our author, and the following extracts are, in our opinion, well entitled to consideration.

The evening of the Sabbath is, of all the week, that part which is most vacant and unoccupied. At that season, the lower orders of society, especially the manufacturing and labouring poor, are most at a loss for employment. Time then hangs heavy upon them, particularly in winter; and they readily embrace any object that promises to amuse the unoccupied hour—any thing that tends to divert the mind. Reading is not in the power of *all*; nor does he who can read, always find himself inclined to the exercise. The cares of a family, the noise of children, or perhaps the ill humour of his partner, render reading impossible and home unpleasant. The man is driven, as it were, reluctantly out of doors, and some other refuge must be sought in which he can either drown his cares, or enjoy a momentary peace till the hour of sleep. Infidelity opens the alehouse, *Sectarianism* the conventicle. To one or other of these refuges the poor man, most probably, yields. If his sense of religious duty prevail, he thinks the conventicle the lesser evil. He argues "I want employment—'tis religion, and there can be no harm in going to hear what is good—I may spend my time much worse—I can receive no injury."

Several instances have occurred within my own observation, of respectable persons in the middle classes of society, who have gone to the dissenting meeting-houses solely for want of engagement, and are now joined in close society with the dissenters, and liberally contribute to the support of their preachers, their schools, and their cause. Some of these, when spoken to on the subject, have candidly acknowledged, that if there had been evening service in the church, they should never have had an idea of attending a meeting-house; that they went at first with reluctance, and merely for want of amusement.

In large towns there is a numerous class of servants, whose employers, either from necessity or other motives, detain them at home during one or both the services of the church. Unless something be done by us, for the accommodation of those whom circumstances debar from hearing sermons, they must either continue ignorant, or be driven to seek instruction in the conventicle. If our churches be open in the evening, persons under these and similar circumstances, can spare time to attend; they *can*, and in many instances *will*, hear that instruction, which, under the blessing of God, may conduce to their temporal and eternal happiness.

On the establishment of an evening lecture, in a town containing near *twenty thousand*

habitants, the methodists repeatedly changed their hour of meeting, but could not keep up their congregations. The church was well attended and the meeting neglected. At length two of the preachers went, as it should seem, *ex officio*, to the clergyman, and asked him if it were his intention to declare war against them? In this church it is by no means unusual to see a congregation of almost two thousand persons, on the Sunday evening. Just before the commencement of the lecture, the old meeting-house was so much crowded, that it was deemed necessary to build a far more commodious one. Had they waited a few months longer, they would have found their old one large enough for their purpose.

A clergyman of the establishment in a very small village has experienced the superior advantage of an evening lecture. Not only is that service well attended, but his morning congregations and communicants have also considerably increased. The change of duty was begun from motives of temporary convenience, but has been continued from a full conviction of its utility, and has received the sanction and cordial approbation of his diocesan.

In the large and populous town of Leeds in Yorkshire, for a population of about *fifty-three thousand* souls, there are only *five* churches in the establishment, not one of which is open on the Sunday evening. There are many meeting houses, (some capable of containing above two thousand persons each) five of the largest of which are open on Sunday evening, and are always crowded. (*vide Leeds Guide*.) Can it be wondered then, that dissenters should increase in that place? And when it is considered how many thousands, for want of room, are excluded from *all* religious worship, is it surprising that vice, profaneness, and immorality should abound, or that disaffection to our established government should have been so prevalent, as we know it was there but a few years ago?

The situation of Leeds is not singular. *Many other places* are exactly similar in this respect; and I believe there are *very few* towns where the members of our church have opportunities of attending evening service in the establishment, equal to what the conventicles of the dissenters afford.

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*The Cruise*; a Poetical Sketch, in eight Cantos; by a Naval Officer. 8vo. pp. 470. price 10s. 6d. London, Hatchard, 1808.

HERE is a book, now, that we cannot condemn. Is it a poem? No: it wants much of being a poem. But it is a faithful representation of that kind of nature, — of that description of persons, and incidents, which it professes to sketch. The

author has small pretensions to boast of favours from the muses; he is better acquainted with the Point at Portsmouth, than with the Point of Parnassus, he is no fresh-water swan, he sings with the voice and manner of a British sailor; and being a British sailor, singing on a British subject, tagging his rhymes on board a British frigate, and narrating the events of a six weeks' cruise in the British service, and on the British ocean, land lubbers as he may suppose us to be, we shall not treat him with harshness. If he were not commissioned by Apollo, to write, he was commissioned by his king and country to meet the foes of his native land, and the seaman shall protect the poet. The writer has amused himself, and he has amused us, too: we like some of his notes much: and we know enough of the sea-service to know that he has marked with considerable accuracy many of the prominent features which characterize our naval heroes. He narrates the preparations for a cruise, the departure, the last sight of land, a night storm, the manners and events of the cruise: he also describes the principal officers and personages on board; and states so forcibly that keen look-out for prizes which animates our tars, that we are persuaded he writes from recollection of his own feelings. He cuts out two prizes from a Spanish port, and by disguise allures a French frigate within his reach, which he captures, of course. This done he returns to port, and enters in triumph, music playing and so forth. Fidelity in describing the minutæ of the service is the charm to which this volume will owe its preservation from critical condemnation when overhauled. It abounds with incident, and will give more pleasure to those who can accompany the author in consequence of their previous knowledge and by their recollection, than to those who have no acquaintance with Old Davy, and no relish for sea-jokes, and fore-castle wit. We must of course give a specimen of the poetry, if poetry it may be deemed. Tom Sykes, the captain of the main-top, is thus described:

Tom was no stupid, heavy log,  
But a hard, active, queer, dry dog,  
Full of his jaw, and Cockney jokes,  
And a tar's chief delight, the *hoar*! —  
In truth he was a lively fellow,  
Except, alack! when over-mellow; —

Then the most silly, crabbed chap,  
Spleen ever dandled in her lap :—  
But, as this scarce could hap at sea,  
He was good-humour'd, frank, and free ;  
Indeed the life, the very soul !  
Of us who on the billows roll :  
Keep him but sober, to provoke him  
Would be in vain, howe'er you spoke him.

That the activity of the porpoise is one indication of a storm, is a well established incident of natural history. Our author does not forget it.

Besides these warning signs, toward the West,  
The dingy porpoise speeds its very best,  
With wondrous swiftness, cleaving the salt wave,  
In which they don't, with lazy tumblings, lave,

As sometimes wont, raising an ugly snout,  
Not unlike hogs, while floundering about ;  
Oft single ;—but with num'rous scool seem skimming

The foaming surface, more than simple swimming.

Grains, hooks, and gigs, with the barb'd, dread harpoon,  
Are straight prepar'd, as we contemplate soon  
To have a dash at them ;—perhaps next morn.—

Now, we must meet, the brewing, threat'ning storm ;

Which is expected from the western sky,  
Ah, see ! towards it these fish prophetic fly.—

For, ever from the part for which they nose,  
Soon, we remark a fresh, oft high, gale blows ;  
The last, what ev'ry thing at present shows.—

As further proof—source of a sad dismay  
To some of us on board ;—do look, I pray ;—  
Behold dread Mother Carey's \* fairy chicken,  
Which closely round the lab'ring vessel thick-  
en,

Superstitious souls, with qualms, to sicken.—

" O ! bird in shape—but wicked sprite,

" In whom such witcheries unite,

" Who shew the sea-toss'd tar such spite !—

" You Mother Carey ! Ould Nick's deary !,

" Ah don't, I pray now, be contrary ;—

" Do with your pitch-black lover sip,

" Only forget to make us dip,

" At least, good lady, this one trip."

So pray'd old ugly JOHN the cook,

With such true whimsicality of look,

That my whole frame with bursting laughter shook.

\* The small sea-birds, called by sailors " Mother Carey's chickens," resemble martins :—they only make their appearance just before or during bad weather ; hence are no favourites.—Strange powers are ascribed them and the witch, Mother Carey, who, it is supposed, sends them. This superstition is, however, confined only to a few old seamen.

Just in the midst of anxious pray'r,  
Bolt upright stood his greasy hair ;  
That is, as much as grease would let,  
I mean it look'd upon the fret.—  
That desprate heathen, SANDY MAYNE,  
Had, O the wretch ! a musket ta'en,  
And feather'd—kilt'd perhaps, a sprite :  
Now certainly the witch will spite ;  
And poor old JACK to crazy quite.—  
Whew ! but some unlucky youngster  
Tries,—would you think ?—to be a songs-  
ter !—

Whistles too ?—whistles ! 'fore the gale,

Thrice-fearful wind up to my tale !—

No sooner heard the fearful whistle,

Than gummy JACK begins to drizzle,

Not pearly dew-drops from the rose,

Such as from weeping beauty flows ;

But such as slowly oozes when,

The coal is full of bitumen !—

As much from nose, as e'er from eyes,

Accompanied by heavy sighs :

" O Lord !—ould Mother Carey vex,

" Davy, with whistling d—d perplex ;

" And in the ship too Parson Text !—

" It's all up with us !—that's most sartin

" Devil a bit we make our fortin !,

" All hands will be misfortunet !

" I would my whole allowance bet !"—

Thus vex'd in spirit, down he goes,

Blowing like horn his great conch nose.

The notes supply information which a landsman will find indispensable : we shall extract some that shew the writer to advantage, as a man of observation. The following speaks for itself :

In the stern of a man-of-war, on the different gun-decks, port-holes are cut to admit cannon, which are termed " stern-chasers," (to be used only in retreating) ; as those forward are called " bow-chase," (useful in advancing) :—the former of these we never place until absolutely necessary. Other nations, the French and Spaniards in particular, almost invariably have them run out.—This fact, and that of the kind of fearful precaution taken on board ships of the above-mentioned nations, on discovering a strange sail, prove, perhaps in the strongest manner possible, the immense superiority of this country by sea ;—even if a *frigate* of ours discovers a *fleet*, the joy, busle, and spirit of attack are still the same.—And is it not to this " longing for the fight," that we are much indebted for our supereminence ?—" Attack, and persevere while life remains !" is the seaman's motto :—the result every one knows, as also that of a contrary impetus.

Speaking of firing at a mark at sea, and the superiority of British seamen in that exercise, the writer adds :

Long experience alone will enable a man

to judge correctly, when objects in the trough of the sea will rise to the summit, and to, what is called, "humour the motion of a ship."

—The author has more than once seen the efforts of the most scientific French officers (engineers) rendered abortive, owing to their being unable to calculate the "coming too," and "falling off;" in short, the motion [of objects and of the vessel], when an unlettered English seaman has made every one of his shot take effect.—Years at sea can alone give this knowledge!

That better instruction than usually falls to the lot of common sailors in England would not injure them in their profession, we have the testimony of this naval officer: Mr. Whitbread may inquire in the navy, after further facts to the same purpose, if he pleases.

If boys destined for the sea service, whether mercantile or naval (to which last, in fact, they ultimately come for a time), could be given an appropriate education, it would create almost a third class of naval officers, such as the (before-mentioned) great Cook! and some now living of the highest eminence (whom it would be indelicate to name), but unfortunately too few in number to be reckoned a third part of the navy;—there would then be, the "fire of youth," from those who have risen rapidly in the service through merit, assisted by interest;—"steadiness and naval tactics," from those who have risen gradually in the navy only; and "thorough-bred seamanship and caution," from such as have served before the mast in both services.—Each would be an example to the other,—and so, correct and blend.—It may be said, "This is the case at present, and the navy is very well as it is!"—Will reading and writing give a lad the courage, and teach him the method, to "hand a top-gallant sail in a squall of drift! the mast expected to go over the side every instant!"—"to furl a close-reefed top-sail in a dreadful winter's night of wind and snow! yard-arms dipping a-lee!"—Not exactly.—But while I find Scotch crews (who almost all can read, write, and cypher,) make the tremendous passages they do, to and from the Baltic, &c. &c., in their little bits of craft, and act in the brave, active, and loyal way in which they do in the navy, I can never be brought to think that the elements of learning in a seaman is a bar to their most estimable qualities; on the contrary, if it does not improve seamanship (an art only to be acquired by practice), I am satisfied it cannot *prevent* its acquirement; and improves character and conduct!—And be it remembered too, that often and often the noblest fellows, whom officers would give the world to promote, must hopelessly remain in the situations of (at

the utmost) petty officers, debarred of that great spring of action, the hope to rise!!!,—not only in the navy, but every where else indeed.—When these men therefore, with all the qualities of heroes, can never be brought to adorn the navy, as some formerly in their situation now do, and all because, forsooth! they cannot read and write!, I cannot but think the want a very considerable injury to the service, and consequently to the nation!—One remark, selfish enough, God knows, strikes me as might be made, viz. you acknowledge these are "noble fellows;"—the term of course is derived from their noble conduct in certain situations:—why, Sir, if they do so much good here, would you wish to take them away?—I do not wish to take them away from any situation that would not be instantly and constantly re-filled by their equals, (for promotion cannot go beyond certain limits):—nor are such seamen likely to become bankrupt in such qualifications, until the race is extirpated!—and let it be remembered too, that their removal is to stations where they may be of *more* value.

The following deserves the reflection of superior officers, as well in the merchant service as in the navy.

The author here would fain attempt to impress, as forcibly as he can, the extreme service a "cork-boat" might be made to render, whether in this dangerous business of boarding, reconnoitring, rowing guard, sending dispatches on shore, or other duties of peculiar importance;—all of which might be executed by such a boat, with perfect safety to the crew, at times absolutely impracticable to others. It should be as much on the principle of a life-boat, as lightness (for hoisting in and out) and dispatch, to which may be added cheapness, will admit of:—to meet the above essential properties, perhaps a form between the whale-boat and Norway yawl, (stem and stern exactly alike however) to hold three rowers, pulling each a pair of short oars (as the Yorkshire cobs), and one in the stern and stem, to steer also with an oar, would be found best to answer. An arrangement might easily be struck out for stowing provisions, water and compass. The equipments should be the same as the life-boat, with the addition of *cork waist-belts*, for the crew. It would even be worth while for many men-of-war to purchase such a boat by subscription. Admirals, or commanders of squadrons, might however, at all events, be allowed them by government to advantage.—The author begs to observe, that he has no sort of connection with the person who, he believes, has a patent for life-boats, viz. Mr. Greathead of Shields; but he has been in these, and wishes to add his testimony of their complete efficacy.



Every anecdote of so great a man as Capt. Cooke is entitled to attention: the author pledges his veracity to the truth of his anecdotes, of course especially to such as this.

The author had the following account of this celebrated navigator from a gentleman to whose father Cook was bound, before he went to sea.—The gentleman alluded to was both merchant and shopkeeper, at a large fishing-town on the Yorkshire coast, called Staiths. Cook, who came from that part of England, served in the shop;—some money had been missed from the tills, and, to discover the delinquent, a peculiarly marked shilling was mixed with the other silver, which was counted:—the shilling was taken out by Cook, who, on being charged with it, acknowledged that it had caught his eye, and that he had taken it, but put another in its place.—This was found to be true;—and although the family were highly respectable, humane and attached to him, yet the high spirit of the boy could not brook remaining where he had been suspected;—he ran away, —and it is known, afterwards entered as a cabin-boy in the coal trade.

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Cary's New Universal Atlas, containing distinct Maps of the Principal States and Kingdoms throughout the World. From the latest Authorities extant. Imperial folio. Plates 60. Full coloured in sheets, half binding, with Russia backs and corners, maps guarded, price £10. 8s.—outlined copy, same binding, £3. 18s. J. Cary, London, 1803.

This is a considerable work, which has been during several years in a course of publication, and is recently completed. On inspecting it, we find that Mr. Cary has availed himself of the best published authorities within his power. He does not appear to us to have been favoured with extensive manuscript assistance; but to have relied on what has been communicated to the world, by various artists, chiefly in Europe, of course.

Geography has within our recollection assumed such different features from those which it formerly exhibited, that we hardly know our old acquaintances again, in modern maps. Late discoveries, and still later political events, have changed the divisions and subdivisions of continents and countries, very materially; what further distributions this afflicted globe is to undergo, time alone can discover.

We shall not need, we trust, to apologise to our readers for slightly hinting at the best authorities for geographical delineations, such as Mr. Cary has had recourse to, in the work under our inspection.

The globular projection of the eastern and western hemisphere, with which this volume opens, is succeeded by Mercator's projection of the earth: no great novelty was to be expected in these. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking, that it is very much to the honour of our country, that the discoveries made by Capt. Cook, and other British navigators, have greatly diminished the proportion of *terra incognita* which formerly engrossed so considerable a space on our globes; and we are further beholden to various laudable institutions among us, as well as to private travellers, who have lately brought us acquainted with the interior of provinces and regions before unknown. No longer need

Geographers, on barren downs,
Place elephants for want of towns.

even Africa itself, has been forced to yield its tribute of information to British perseverance: and the dexterity of a Rennel has done much towards combining into a correct delineation of that continent the scattered authorities of our enterprising countrymen.

Capt. Cook's maps annexed to his voyages are certainly the best authorities that can be procured, in reference to the countries visited by him. Those of Vancouver and the unfortunate De la Peyrouse, for the N. W. coast of America, may be considered as their companions, so far as they go. These Mr. C. has consulted. Britain has several excellent maps of parts of its surface. Mr. C. has incorporated the most correct he could procure, as well of Ireland as of Britain. A complete general map may be expected from the trigonometrical surveys which have been formed with incessant labour and perseverance. Cassini's large map of France has been his authority for that country. For the Netherlands he has followed Ferrari's 25 sheet map; the modern departmental divisions are added. Italy is from Dalbe's large map. We have reason to believe that there is no map of Spain and Portugal on a large scale sufficiently correct to satisfy the wishes of modern geographers. The Prince Regent of Portugal commanded observations to be

taken with a view to ascertain the bearings of the coast, and to lay down the basis for a correct map; these we have seen, and believe they have been copied by Mr. Arrowsmith. The map, however, was not completed; and *now* we suppose is abandoned. We have little to say on modern maps of Spain. Germany has been done at large by Chauchard, and Mr. C. has followed him, assisted by provincial maps of the circles, &c. There is a large new map of Hungary: and as this country has lately distinguished itself in the higher branches of science, we presume that this may be depended on as correct. We have seen, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Brunmark, chaplain to the Swedish embassy, who had a considerable importation of them, a series of extremely well executed maps of Sweden. The art of engraving has within a few years been carried to great excellence in that country; and some of its productions vie with those of Britain. Its maps are completely in the English taste: and are rendered valuable by the distinctions applied to its mineral productions, and the notice of their localities. Denmark has lately been well done. Zanoni's Poland, so far as we know, is the best extant. The Russian empire is so extensive and difficult, that although there are large maps of parts of it, yet, they require combination to be rendered useful. There is, we believe, a very large map of the whole; but we cannot speak to its correctness. The sovereignties of Asia have never yet had the ability to construct maps of their own; nor the disposition to permit others to survey their dominions; Turkey and Persia, therefore, must be treated by inference rather than by actual observation: or if we may depend on the observations taken in the principal cities, and on some few points, the intermediate countries must be the subject of estimate.

For Hindoostan we are obliged to Major Rennel. Mr. Arrowsmith also, not long ago published a capital map of this country: it may therefore stand as an exception among the Asiatics. The Islands of India have been observed with considerable accuracy by our navigators as being of great importance, to them. Mr. C. has profited by their communications. Africa has been compiled from the same travellers as had been used by Major Rennel,—Park, Brown, Barrow, &c. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, are principally

from the large surveys of M. Du Barré. —Dr. Morse has been the authority for N. America, so far as the United States extend. We have seen *approximations* of the northern parts, and of Canada, which appear to have escaped Mr. C. We hope to receive considerable information, when the Congress shall publish the travels of Messrs. Clarke, &c. with the maps which illustrate them. A sketch of their travels has appeared in the form of a pamphlet, [Vide Panorama, Vol. II. p. 373 for a letter on this subject.] but no maps of any kind. South America has two authorities: the coast has been surveyed by order of the king of Spain from the river de la Plata southward; and the whole of the western coast up to Panama, with its gulf; the large map of La Cruz, which has been Mr. C.'s guide in the interior, was published by order of the Spanish government, and may, we doubt not, safely be relied on. The travels of Depons have lately added a map of the Carriaccas.

As geographers are not expected to visit the countries they describe, but must content themselves with compiling from the best voyagers and travellers known to them, so artists who undertake to construct maps of distant countries can but unite the delineations already laid down by those who have had sufficient skill for the purpose. We see no reason why the authorities thus *quoted* should not be mentioned, and brought under appeal: partly in proof that the artist has used due diligence in his undertaking, and partly that if there be any error the source of it may be known, and it may be corrected. This deficiency in Mr. C.'s volume we have endeavoured partly to supply, and hope that in so doing we have contributed to advance the science of geography. It is no censure on that science, to say that in many particulars it is susceptible of improvement: works like the present are truly honourable efforts for that purpose.

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A Print, representing the Delivery of the Ratified Treaty of 1790 by Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart. to his Highness Squae Madarow Narrain Peshwa, at Poonah, the Capital of the Mahratta States, in the East-Indies, from a Picture painted by Thomas Daniell, Esq. R. A. and engraved by Mr. Charles Turner. size 24 inches by 36. Price 4s. Proof, 2s. Prints. Mezzotinto. Published by R. Cribb, Holborn. 1807.

This picture derives interest from the accurate delineation of costume, in the faithful representation of an important political event in the annals of the British empire in the East.

From the year 1774, the East India Company had been engaged in successive hostilities with the Mahratta state, which were terminated in the year 1782-3, by a treaty of peace between the British government and the Peshwa, concluded at Salbyhe by Mr. David Anderson, under the orders of Governor General Hastings, through the good offices and mediation of the celebrated Mahratta chieftain Mhadjee Sindia; with a reservation that our future intercourse with the Peshwa, or supreme head of the Mahratta empire, should be through the channel of his interposition.

But the re-establishment of a direct and immediate communication with the head of the empire, naturally became an object of the solicitude of the British Government, as the best mode of obliterating recent animosity, and of establishing the most effectual check on the restless ambition and inveterate enmity of Tippoo Sultan; and the jealousy of Mhadjee Sindia having been gradually lulled by the wise and candid policy of Mr. Hastings, and of his successor Sir John M<sup>r</sup>Pherson, through the able and conciliating conduct of Mr. James Anderson, who had succeeded his brother David as minister with Mhadjee Sindia; Mr. Malet was selected by Mr. Hastings, and under the subsequent confirmation of his successor, Sir John M<sup>r</sup>Pherson, and with the full approbation and consent of Mhadjee Sindia himself, appointed to restore the ancient friendship and cultivate the most cordial intimacy between the two states. He accordingly assumed the character of minister plenipotentiary at the court of Poona, under the government general of India of Sir John M<sup>r</sup>Pherson in the year 1786; and having from the commencement of his embassy, under the auspices of that government, studiously pursued and happily effected, various points of considerable moment and advantage to the British government, and having especially succeeded in the grand object of effectually conciliating the confidence and good will of the Peshwa and his ministers, he had the felicity, under the subsequent government and orders of Marquis Cornwallis, to conduct to an happy issue the negotiations for the co-operation of the Mahratta state, in the war against Tippoo Sultan, brought on by that prince's unjustifiable attack on our ally the Raja of Travancore.

The consummation of that interesting event is the subject of the picture, in which Mr. Daniell has faithfully represented the ceremonial of the delivery by Mr. Malet, (attended by Mr. Uthoff, the secretary of the embassy, Capt. Heirn and Lieut. Ward,

1st and 2d officers of the body guard, and Mr. Findlay, surgeon of the embassy,) of the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against Tippoo Sultan, ratified by Marquis Cornwallis, into the Peshwa's own hand in full Durbar, on the 6th of August, 1790, as described in the annexed copy, of Mr. Malet's official letter to Marquis Cornwallis on the occasion, dated August 7, 1790.

"In consequence of my desire of an early day being appointed for the delivery of the ratified treaty, that ceremony was settled to be performed at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, so unusual an hour being chosen as the only auspicious one, for several days. I accordingly waited on his Highness the Peshwa at the appointed time, and was received in full Durbar. After some time had passed in expectation of the auspicious moment, it was formally announced, and I immediately delivered into his Highness's own hands, your lordship's letter and the ratified treaty, accompanying them with such expressions of congratulation on so important an event, as were suited to the occasion, and which were graciously answered with assurances of satisfaction and friendship. On my taking leave I was presented with an honorary dress, a jewelled serpech and jeega, a string of pearls, and an horse, which shall be converted to the Company's use and credit."

Mr. Malet was created a baronet of Great Britain in reward of his services.

There is much to praise in the print before us. In fact, our memory deceives us, if there is not a greater harmony in the general aspect of the composition than in the original picture. The details have been *made out*, by outlines, and other work intended to give *character* before the *mezzotinto ground* was laid over the plate: these viewed at a small distance, have a very good *effect*, and the whole does credit to Mr. Turner's abilities. The size of the print renders it a handsome article in a gallery; and if that wicked sprite called fashion did not oppose us, we should say, in a drawing-room, also. Its nature and subject recommends it particularly to gentlemen connected with the East Indies.

Political events have always been thought fit subjects for art, from the battles and triumphs still extant among the antiquities of Egypt, and the processions at Persepolis, to the painted Stoa at Athens, and the ornaments of the imperial palaces at Rome. Trajan's pillar, and that of Antoninus, are lasting monuments of the application of this principle. It is his true, however, that no despicable acquaintance with antiquity is necessary to enable a modern specta-

tor to understand what is before him; yet the ancient artists must be acquitted from blame in this particular, since, for aught we know to the contrary, they might have drawn up distinct and intelligible descriptions of the works they had executed, though now lost by lapse of time. If they really did so, they had very much the advantage of Mr. Daniell, with respect to this production of his pencil. If we place ourselves for a moment in the rank of *ignorant* (because simply British) speculators on this print, can we be otherwise than vexed, at finding, in the printed explanation given with it, a total silence as to the accuracy and peculiarities of the scene, and as to the officers of the Durbar, attendant on the Peshwa? Not one of the Mahratta commanders is distinguished by description, though some are cavalry and others infantry. Gentlemen who have been in India may be sufficiently acquainted with the character and office of the pages and others in attendance; but why not indulge honest John at home, who, by the bye, is as curious as he is honest, with a few *titles*, whether derived from the Arabic or the Sanscrit, by way of explanation? Who, for instance, will perceive that this scene is a portrait of the public hall of the Peshwa's palace? Who will distinguish single-eyed Ganesa with his elephant head, a mountain in his hand, and his trunk feeding on a bunch of grapes? Not even his rat should be (properly) passed over without notice. Or who will recognize Vishnu, with his shell, his ring, his flower, and his sceptre? Who will discern in the ornaments of the cornice the famous incarnations of Vishnu? There are other curious particulars in this composition: not omitting the intentional departure from perpendicularity which occurs in the frieze over the arch, and which we have heard uniformed observers condemn as *out of perspective*. An observation on the (superstitious) cause of this, would have justified the artist's accuracy. For these, and other causes, us thereunto moving, we commend with great pleasure the graphical merit of the print, but find ourselves obliged to censure that defective explanation, which withholds from all who are not conversant with the modes and manners of India, a considerable proportion of that pleasure which under more favourable communications they might have enjoyed.

#### LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Arthur Young having, by the desire of the Board of Agriculture, delivered two interesting Lectures on Agriculture, at the house of the Board, in Sackville Street, the first Lectures which have ever been delivered on this subject in England, he has been requested to publish them, and they will be put to press without loss of time.

This important Board proceeds with increased zeal and activity, in the preparation of the County Reports, twenty-eight of which have already appeared, and that of Oxfordshire, by Mr. Young, and of Bedfordshire, by Mr. Bachelor, are ready to be put to press. New editions of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire, are also in forwardness.

The Survey of Invernesshire by Dr. Robertson, of Callander, has been delayed a few weeks owing to the preparation of a new map, which is to delineate the situation of the different soils, and the lines of roads, as ordered by Parliament. The work itself will also contain a topographical description of the different districts, specifying not only the means of cultivating the soil, but the propriety of establishing villages for improving the fisheries and woollen manufactures, as a great fund of subsistence, employment, and wealth to the people, which may effectually prevent emigration; with extracts of letters from Mr. Dempster of Dumchan, on that desolating evil; and an appendix, containing directions for the cultivation of moss, by Sir John Sinclair; letters on the comparative value of different breeds of sheep, and a short account of the British and ecclesiastical antiquities of the country.

Mr. Robert Bakewell, of Wakefield, has prepared for the press a work on a subject of considerable importance to woollen manufacturers, and wool growers. Its chief object is to demonstrate the possibility of improving the quality and increasing the value of clothing wool, by means the most simple and easy, but which have hitherto been neglected from an ignorance of the real structure and nature of wool, and of the effects which difference of soil and climate produce on the growing fleece.

Mr. Walter Wilson has in the press the *History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches, Chapels and Meeting Houses in and about London*; including a chronological series of ministers at each place, with biographical anecdotes of their lives and characters. The work has occupied his attention for many years and is to be accompanied with portraits from original paintings.

A new edition of Miss Porter's novel, *The Hugarain Brothers*, will be ready in a short time.



Mr. Hugh Murray will publish, in a few days, a work entitled *Inquiries*, historical and moral, respecting the character of nations and the progress of society. In this work it will be Mr. Murray's object to exhibit a view of the moral history of man; of the manners and characters of nations, and the circumstances on which they are dependant. After endeavouring to ascertain the general principles by which they are regulated, he proceeds to give a view of society, as it existed in the earliest stages of its progress. Mr. Murray has some intention of hereafter extending a similar survey to subsequent periods in the History of Man.

Mr. Robert Walker, of Oxford, will shortly publish *Experiments and Observations* on the production of artificial Cold, a new edition with considerable additions.

The Barrister, the first part of whose hints on Evangelical preaching has been so ably examined, by several opponents, has the second part in a very forward state.

Mr Renney, author of the work intitled *A Demonstration of the necessity of a free Trade to the East Indies*, has now in the press another performance on the State of the East India Company, which will speedily be published.

A translation of the *Satires of Boileau*, with some account of the life and writings of that poet, will shortly be ready for publication.

The correspondence between Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Miss Catherine Talbot, and a series of letters from Mrs. Carter to Mrs. Vesey, in two 4to volumes, will appear in the course of the present month.

A new edition of Swift's works, in 19 volumes, 8vo, will speedily appear.

Dr. Maltby is preparing a new edition of *Morell's Thesaurus*.

The sixteenth edition of Dr. Vicesimus Knox's *Essays*, moral and literary, is in the press.

In the press, *The Comet*, a mock newspaper, by the author of "All the Talents."

In the press, and will be published in a few days, with a coloured satirical frontispiece, price five shillings in boards, *Emancipation*; or, *Peter Martin and the Squire*; a tale, in rhyme, with notes, satirical and explanatory, exhibiting sketches of distinguished public characters. To which is added a short account of the present state of the Irish Catholics.

The Rev. Johnson Grant, A. M. is preparing for publication a summary of the History of the English Church, with an account of the sects which have separated from it, and answers to the tenets of each. To this work the premium given by the society of St. David's, for promoting Christian knowledge and church union, was adjudged.

The Rev. W. Bennett, author of 'Remarks

on a recent hypothesis respecting the origin of moral evil,' is transcribing for the press, *Thoughts on the primary condition of intelligent accountable creatures*, deduced from principles of right reason, compared with the testimony of inspiration and corroborated by references to approved calvinistic writers.

The Rev. Mr. W. Newman of Old Ford; is preparing for the press, part the first, of a reply to two queries.

1st. What has the Gospel done for females?

2d. What have christian females done for the Gospel?

Mr. Bisset of the Museum, Birmingham, will shortly publish a magnificent guide, or grand copper-plate directory to the town of Birmingham; in which the addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, bankers, merchants, tradesmen, and manufacturers, will be elegantly engraved in superb and emblematic plates.

Mr. Thomas McGill has in the press *Travels in Turkey, Italy, and Russia*, during the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, with an account of the new settlement of Odessa, in the Black Sea, and of the trade of Turkey.

A translation of Richard of Cirencester, on the Ancient State of Britain, with notes; a Commentary on the Roman Itinerary, and Remarks on the British Roads and Antiquities; accompanied by the original treatise *De Situ Britannia*, from the scarce work published by Professor Bertram at Copenhagen, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

The *Life of Alexander Nowell*, Dean of St. Pauls, by Mr. Cheerton, is nearly ready for the press in one large volume 8vo. To be embellished with three portraits from originals never before engraved.

Mr. T. E. Williams, Chemist, of Reading, is printing at his own private press, a Catalogue of British Plants, particularly pointing out their Medical and Economical Uses.

Mr. William Savage proposes to publish by subscription, *A View of the elegant Gothic remains of the East End of Howden Church*, in the East Riding of the County of York, the drawing by Webster, from a sketch made in 1796. It will be engraved in aqua tinta, by Lewis, and coloured to imitate the drawing. The size will be 18 inches by 14.

In the press and speedily will be published, in two elegant volumes duodecimo, *Letters on Literature and Composition*, addressed to his son, by G. Gregory, D.D. late Vicar of Westham, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, &c. This interesting work had been sent to press before the lamented death of the Author, and the manuscript had been completely finished in the week previous to the sudden illness which terminated his valuable life. In a letter addressed to his publisher, on its completion, he remarked,



"That this work contained the result of the observations of his whole life, on every subject of taste and literature, and whatever might be the ultimate opinion of its merits, his reputation in the republic of letters would in a great degree depend on it." Price 13s. boards.

Nearly ready for publication by subscription, for the benefit of Mr. Cowper's orphan godson, in royal 4to. price two guineas, the Latin and Italian poems of Milton translated into English verse, with the originals: and a fragment of a commentary on *Paradise Lost*, by the late William Cowper, Esq. with a preface and notes from various authors, by the editor, and three designs by John Flaxman, Esq.

A new translation of the Venerable Bede's Ecclesiastical History is preparing for the press by the Rev. J. Evans, Author of two Tours through North and South Wales. It will be accompanied by numerous notes, calculated to elucidate and illustrate many interesting subjects of English History, Antiquity, and Topography; several obscure passages of which will be discussed, and it is presumed satisfactorily defined. This, an editor at the present time, is better enabled to perform than at any former period, from the laudable spirit, which has recently prevailed of promoting the study of antiquities, and encouraging topographical publications. The work will be preceded by an introductory chapter on the state of religion from the earliest period in Britain, anterior to the commencement of Bede's era, and a continuation from authentic documents down to the Norman Conquest: so as to comprise a complete view of the Anglo-Saxon Church.

It is matter of surprise and regret in the present enlightened state of literature, that an author of such celebrity as Bede, and who has been considered the only original source of information on the above interesting subjects, during that early period, should be confined to a few archives difficult of access, or known, and that very partially, through the medium of an inadequate translation.—Many of our old and valuable historians and chroniclers have lately been reprinted, in a style adapted to their importance, and which does credit to the taste and spirit of the age. It is proposed to give the venerable Saxon historian a dress and appearance becoming the dignity of his subject, and the accuracy of the writer: so that the work may properly arrange with other valuable books in the historic library.

Proposals have been distributed for publishing by subscription, (at £3. 3s. each volume,) a new edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, by Herbert; greatly enlarged, and corrected, in five volumes, quarto, by the Rev. T. F. Dildin, F. S. A. author of an Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valu-

able editions of the Greek and Latin Classics.

—I. The whole of Herbert will be reprinted and his "Corrections and Additions" inserted in their proper places. A great number of books will be mentioned which were unknown to him; and of those that he has briefly or imperfectly noticed, the description will in general be more ample and accurate.—II. The Notes, biographical and bibliographical, are intended to be copious. Anecdotes, relating to the authors of books, as well as to the books themselves, will be occasionally given; and as the History of Printing may be properly considered the History of Literature, in this country, it is hoped that this department of the work may be found useful and interesting.—Information on these subjects will be collected chiefly from the writings of Wood, Nicholson, Hearne, Tanner, Bagford, Warton, Rison, Bishop Percy, Pinkerton, G. Ellis, Todd, and Bridges. Many interesting remarks will be also inserted from the communications of eminent modern Bibliographers. The public libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, will be carefully consulted.—English bibles, chronicles, early poetry, Plays and Romances, will be particularly described, and specimens occasionally inserted of the compositions of our more popular ancient writers.—III. It is intended to omit the Prologues of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, &c. in the first volume, and to throw them into the fifth, by way of Supplement. By this method, the account of the books will be less interrupted, and the object specified by Ames and Herbert equally attained; namely, that of supplying materials for filling up imperfect copies of our early printers.—

IV. Almost all the plates of Ames, which Herbert has indiscriminately admitted, are not only destitute of taste and skill, but are incorrect representations of the Original. Fac-similes of the Types and Devices of Printers are crowded together, in a minute and irregular manner, and Printers' Portraits are given with little fidelity, or elegance. In the present edition, it is proposed to remedy these defects; and to give accurate and well executed copies of the Originals. As a number of curious wood cuts, from rare books, are intended to be engraved, after the manner of Heinekin, it is presumed that this edition of *British Typographical Antiquities* will afford an Illustration of the Progress of Engraving, as well as of the History of Printing, in Great Britain and Ireland. Each volume will contain at least Thirty Fac-Simile Engravings.—V. The fifth volume will contain:

1. An Account of the private presses in England, including a complete *Catalogue raisonné* of the works printed at Strawberry Hill, with the vignettes re-executed. 2. A List of Books printed at the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. 3. A List of Books

printed by Ruddiman, Bower, and Baskerville; with biographical memoranda of those printers, and engravings of their portraits. 4. The Prologues of our early English Printers. 5. A Printer's Grammar, upon a plan entirely new: with plates by way of illustrations. 6. Two Indexes; the one, an analytical Index, comprehending all the books enumerated in the body of the work, and arranged according to their respective classes of,—Divinity, History, Biography, &c. &c.; the other, a Complete general Index of Persons and Things. N. B. Each volume will contain, at the end, a list of the Printers noticed in it.—It is proposed to strike off, on a paper of a very superior quality, only sixty copies, on Imperial Quarto, at £6. 6s. the volume. Each of the volumes will contain, exclusively of proof impressions of the engravings common to all the copies, three extra plates, either from rare prints, or from pictures never before engraved. N. B. The large Paper copies are all engaged, and a great number of the small ones; of which latter, there will be only 500 printed. Those Gentlemen and Booksellers who are desirous of having copies of the latter, are requested to transmit letters (post paid) to either of the London publishers—Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, Paternoster Row, or Mr. Miller, Albemarle Street.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

SIR,—If I had understood your correspondent E. R. as intending to affirm no more than what he expresses in the close of his last letter, "that the character of magistrate degrades not that of clergyman, when they are united in one person"—I should have "perfectly agreed" with him; and have made my most respectful bow in testimony of acquiescence. I believe, that the character of magistrate, being in itself honourable, can dishonour no one: but the character of clergyman being also honourable, though the honour be of a different class, and as spiritual persons (witness the Archbishop of Canterbury in all public processions) take precedence of temporal, from the nature and importance of their profession, I still continue to doubt whether it be generally advisable to add temporal jurisdiction and the power of magistracy, to ecclesiastical jurisdiction and power, in the same person. I will however, so far advance to meet E. R. as to allow, that circumstances may be such as to point out a spiritual person as the fittest in the vicinage to exercise some of the offices of magistracy: yet, I think, this is not often the case, in this island. I believe it never is so practiced in Scotland, yet the absence of justice in that country is not, that I know of, complained of, as arising from this

cause. I believe too, that it is not adopted in Catholic countries: yet the priesthood of those countries have never been accused of relinquishing power too readily. I am not aware that in the Greek church, the priests are depositaries of civil power, though I know that the Archbishops of some of the sees (Athens, for instance) have courts in which causes concerning property are decided, when desired by the parties interested. But, it will be remembered, that the parties, if they decline this reference, must have recourse to their oppressors the Turks; they therefore choose the lesser evil.

I have no conception how a person who is to "give himself wholly" to a spiritual office; [the apostle expresses this with great spirit, 1. Tim. iv. 15. in these things be] how a person who is to *persist* in reading, and study, of his bible, for example, to be "instant in season and out of season," in an ecclesiastical sense, and to whom the cure of souls is committed, can be competent at the same time to acquire that knowledge of the perplexed and greatly multiplied laws of this land, which is required in an officer who is to administer them. They exhaust the labour and the lives of a separate profession; surely then, whoever attempts to combine these arduous employments hazards the performance of one of them imperfectly. Such have been my reasonings, I hope I have acted not from false modesty, but from conviction. Others may be more happily gifted; and to such, including with great readiness, my very worthy antagonist, I must yield the palm.

It was my desire here to have closed the present correspondence; *I shall not resume it*: but I am not convinced by the biblical arguments of E. R. and cannot dismiss them without further remarks.

It is clear that when a difficult case was brought "to the Priest, AND to the Judge"—that the priest and the judge were two persons: this then was no instance of the union of temporal and spiritual jurisdiction in the SAME person. Yet it is clear, that it might with perfect propriety be said of the priest who sat in commission with the judge, that he *judged* Israel, as it may be said of the Archbishop of Canterbury, "he is commissioned to prorogue the parliament," though certain lay lords are usually commissioners also. Eli then, *judged* Israel: so did Deborah, the prophetess: the argument drawn from this title, therefore, had better stop here, lest we should place the sex on the bench, as Quakers have placed them in the pulpit.

But, I must confess myself to be somewhat surprised at the inattention which has led your correspondent to consider the death of Ananias and Sapphira as "a clear instance where the magistrate's sword has been wielded by the hand of a priest"—because he had already

adduced the case of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, as a clear instance of the exercise of civil jurisdiction by the *Deity*. Yet in what do these cases differ? Moses was accused of *slaying* these people: what is his apology?—that it never was known, “that a *word* of any man could kill a fellow man; it must be God’s doing”—the same precisely is the case of Peter, not *his word*, but the divine dispensation of which his word was only the outward sensible sign, deprived Ananias and Sapphira of life. I speak not altogether without thought, when I say that the exercise of a civil power by Peter deciding on life and death, without commission from the civil authorities, legally constituted, would have approached to what Moses was accused of, *i. e.* “*slaying* the people of the Lord.” I see that the Panorama has adopted this view of the matter.

A clergyman who reflects that his Lord and Master’s “kingdom is not of this world,”—that his blessed Saviour when desired to interfere in what the party thought as clear a case as any in the world, being an order of inheritance, and when his arbitration would we must suppose have been effectual, or else this party would not have thus addressed him, yet declined the office of pacificator between two brothers, because it involved civil considerations;—that no instance can be adduced from the N. T. of the exercise of civil magistracy by any christian minister; that obedience to *others* under the character of civil magistrates is repeatedly enjoined:—such a clergyman may be allowed to have a strong view of the nature of his office, though it may be a short-sighted one: as short-sighted persons are said to see most powerfully within the sphere of their vision. But, if to this we add, the injunctions laid on an apostolic clergyman to occupy himself wholly with the duties of his station,—the directions to the church to “set those who are *least esteemed* to judge” [a strange advice, surely, as it stands, in our version, yet little amended, if we read it interrogatively, as some propose; but this by the bye.]—If we add, the general conviction of clerical persons elsewhere; the difficulty of applying *miraculous* instances to ordinary events; with that of inferring from what was extant under the *theocracy* to that which is advisable under a dispensation that is not a theocracy, we shall, most certainly, discover reason to conclude that there are valid arguments which may restrain a clergyman from desiring to stand forward as a civil officer, and that very little blame, if any, attaches to those who may “perfectly agree” in the opinion that, *generally speaking*, the union of ecclesiastical power, with that of the magistrate, is not advisable.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

*The Reviewer of Mr. Carpenter’s Pamphlet.*

## PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum,  
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Extract from the fourth Report of the Committee, May, 4, 1808.*

At Berlin, notwithstanding the prevalence of general distress, and the pressure of extreme poverty, the 56th sheet of the Bohemian Bible is printed.—Nearly the whole edition of the Icelandic version of the New Testament, consisting of 5000 copies, of which 2000 were printed at the expense of this society, was dispatched to Iceland in the spring of last year.—The state of Iceland must render this intelligence particularly interesting: the sacred scriptures are not only highly esteemed by the common people there, but are read by the heads of families, whenever a copy of them can be obtained, in their domestic worship, in preference to all other books, while on the other hand, copies had become so scarce, that they could not be purchased at any price.—Five hundred copies of the New Testament, intended for the Bishop of that island, remained at Copenhagen during the bombardment, but escaped the flames which destroyed the greatest part of the building in which they were deposited. By this time they have probably been sent to Iceland.—For procuring a set of Calcutta types, 600 rubles, or about £60 have been granted, to commence a translation of St. Matthew’s Gospel.—Four hundred Bibles and 200 Testaments, sent to the German colonies on the Wolga, are safely arrived at St. Petersburg; the emperor of Russia has graciously exempted them from the heavy duty on the importation of bound books.—Five hundred copies of the gospel of St. John in the Mohawk language have been received by the Mohawks, in general with grateful acknowledgments; 500 copies more are to be sent to captain Norton, with a recommendation to him to proceed in completing the translation of the New Testament in the Mohawk language.—In Bengal 500 Bibles and 1000 Testaments, are placed at the discretion and disposal of the corresponding committee in that country, for sale, or gratuitous distribution, to the army and navy, and other poor Europeans.—Two hundred and fifty German Bibles and five hundred Testaments are to be sent from Halle to the German missionaries in India for the like purpose.—Seven hundred copies of the New Testament in Spanish are sent to Gibraltar, for distribution among the Spaniards.—Six hundred Spanish Testaments, transmitted to Monte Video, had been sought for with avidity by the inhabitants of that country; “even priests had come for them,” and had

recommended them as "good and fair copies." A large supply of English Bibles and New Testaments has also been sent to Gibraltar for the use of the Garrison. Three hundred Testaments to Sierra Leone and Goree, and a much larger number to Rev. Mr. Marsden, for the convicts in New South Wales.—The editions of the scriptures in Welsh and Gaelic have been completed; applications have been received for about 15,000 copies of the latter.—Five hundred Gaelic Bibles and 800 New Testaments have been voted to Nova Scotia and Canada, for sale, or gratuitous distribution, among the poor Highlanders in those parts.—A further considerable supply of English Testaments and Bibles for 74 flourishing Sunday schools in Ireland, consisting of about 4,000 scholars, who were much in want of them, at half the cost prices.—Also 1,000 New Testaments for Ireland; and a supply to a Roman Catholic school in that country.—Seven thousand copies of a French Testament have been voted to the French prisoners of War. The German soldiers and poor natives of Germany, in different parts of England and Ireland, have been amply supplied.—The institution continues to receive the same liberal support, which has enabled it to give so wide a scope to its operations.

At this meeting Lord Teignmouth, the President, was supported by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Durham and Salisbury, Messrs Wilberforce, Babington, &c. all of whom (the Archbishop excepted) took an active part in the business of the day. The meeting was numerous beyond all former example, and the greatest harmony and mutual satisfaction prevailed.

Treasurer, Henry Thornton, Esq. No. 1, Bartholomew Lane; Collector, Mr. Thomas Smith, No. 19, Little Morefields.

#### ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

*Patron*, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K. G.—*President*, The most noble George Marquis of Buckingham, K. G.—*Treasurer*, Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P.

It is a circumstance not a little remarkable, that in Britain, where Christian charity hath opened a fountain of relief and comfort to almost every species of human misery, the melancholy situation of the deaf and dumb children of indigent parents, should not have obtained any public notice, till the establishment of the present Institution in 1792. This could only have proceeded from the general prevalence of two opinions, *which are still found to operate very powerfully*;—That their case is so peculiarly unhappy, that no effectual relief can be afforded them;—and, that the number of these unfortunate

objects is very small. The experience, however, of this Institution hath demonstrated both these opinions to be founded in error. That relief can be afforded, the benevolent may receive the incontrovertible evidence of their own senses, by visiting the Asylum; and the very great number of these mute supplicants to benevolence has been most undeniably and impressively established, by the half-yearly lists of candidates, which, owing to the limited means of the Society, and extent of the buildings, have exceeded at every election, in a tenfold proportion, the number admitted. The names of no less than fifty-eight of these unfortunate objects, are already received to stand the event of the next election; and more than an equal number, being under nine years of age, cannot yet be placed on the list of candidates.

Forcibly impressed with these interesting considerations, the committee formed the humane determination of appealing to public generosity, to enable the Society, by raising a building fund, to erect a larger and more commodious Asylum; and a plot of ground, conveniently and publicly situated on the Kent road, was taken in 1800, for a term of 999 years, upon terms so decidedly advantageous, that, after reserving a sufficient extent for the purposes of the Society, the remainder has been re-let in so profitable a manner, that the new Asylum will stand entirely rent free.

The building, the first stone of which was laid on the 11th of July last, is now roofed in, and will be completed in a plain and substantial manner, without incurring any expense for superfluous decoration: but although thus far proceeded in, it cannot be finished without a further subscription for this purpose of nearly four thousand pounds. The necessity of immediate completion becomes every day more urgent, and the last election must have carried home this conviction to the bosom of every friend to the Institution. The embarrassment and distress arising to the committee and governors at large from the increasing numbers of superannuated candidates, can only be removed by active and generous exertions to procure, by new subscriptions and donations, the means of speedily effecting this important object.

One guinea per annum constitutes a governor; ten guineas a governor for life; and a donation of two hundred guineas entitles the donor to have one child always on the foundation.—Persons subscribing more than one guinea per annum, are entitled, at all elections for children into the Asylum, to vote equal to the number of guineas they subscribe. Life governors likewise have votes according to the number of ten guineas they subscribe.—No child can be admitted but such as is deaf and dumb, which must be



attested by two credible witnesses. Those who are deficient in intellect are not considered objects of this charity.—None can be admitted under nine years of age, or elected after fourteen.—Candidates must first appear before the committee, and be approved as proper objects, before they can be admitted at the general meetings, two of which will be held in every year—the second Monday in January and July.

The charity provides the children with board and washing, as well as with education. The parents are only expected to find them decent cloathing.—The Patrons of this Institution, in order to perfect their design, through the assistance of a generous public, have lately erected a manufactory for the purpose of instructing some of the boys either in the art of a tailor or shoemaker. The girls to be taught to make stays, gloves, or some other art, whereby they may obtain a decent livelihood; by these means, those children who were once a burthen and a source of uneasiness to their families, will be enabled to provide for themselves in future, and Society reap the advantages of their industry.

The collection at the City of London Tavern on Monday, 2d of May, including annual subscriptions, amounted to £826; that at the sermon preached May 8 at St. Giles's, before the Duke of Gloucester, amounted to about £60. The church was crowded at an early hour. The children were extremely interesting. A boy of thirteen years old was at the desk with the clerk, and gave a convincing proof of the efficacy of the institution, by reciting the Lord's Prayer in a most audible and articulate manner.

#### SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

Sunday May 22, a sermon was preached at Clapham, by the Rev. B. Woodd, for the benefit of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East. A collection was made which amounted to £80. 13s. 8d.

#### BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL FOR MARRIED WOMEN, IN BROWNLOW STREET, LONG ACRE

Patroness, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. President, his Grace the Duke of Portland. Vice-Presidents, The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, The Right Hon. Lord Eardley, The Right Hon. Lord Gwydir, The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Treasurer, Henry Hoare, Esq. Fleet-street.—This charity was instituted in November, 1749, under the name of The Lying-in Hospital for Married Woman; and the first general meeting of the subscribers was, under the patronage of the late Duke of Portland, held on the 17th of that month.

In April, 1756, by a resolution of a general court, it obtained the name of The British Lying-in Hospital for Married women.

When we consider that the Public is interested in the lives of both mother and child, as the poor are the indispensable instruments of ease and happiness to the rich; and reflect upon the satisfaction that must rise in the breast of every individual subscriber, from the consciousness of having contributed to the comforts of a fellow-creature, this charity cannot stand in need of any farther recommendation; but if to this we also add, that by such institutions the physician is enabled, from the number of patients under his care, in almost all possible cases, to derive considerable improvements to his profession, and to qualify proper female pupils, it must be allowed that the affluent receive their full share in the benefits arising to society from such establishments. This is a circumstance of so much importance to the community at large, that the following table is subjoined:

|                                                                                                             |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| In the 1st ten years, one woman died in                                                                     | 42  |
| In the 2d ten years, one woman —                                                                            | 50  |
| In the 3d ten years, one woman —                                                                            | 53  |
| In the 4th ten years, one woman —                                                                           | 60  |
| In the 5th ten years, one woman —                                                                           | 288 |
| In last nine years and quarter, one —                                                                       | 216 |
| From September 20, 1806, to March 25, 1808, during which time 501 women were delivered, not one woman died. |     |
| In the 1st ten years, one child died in                                                                     | 15  |
| In the 2d ten years, one child —                                                                            | 20  |
| In the 3d ten years, one child —                                                                            | 42  |
| In the 4th ten years, one child —                                                                           | 44  |
| In the 5th ten years, one child —                                                                           | 77  |
| In last nine years and quarter, one                                                                         | 91  |

A school is opened for female pupils in midwifery, who remain in the house three or four months, that they may have an opportunity of delivering women themselves, under the direction of the matron.

Lectures are delivered to them by gentlemen of the faculty; and, a large apparatus of preparations is provided.

The wives of all soldiers and sailors, abroad, in the service of their country, are admitted.

Every governor for life, subscribing forty guineas, or annual subscriber of five guineas, has a right of presentation of two women in the year.

During the continuance of the women in this Hospital, they are provided with good, wholesome and sufficient provisions, besides proper medicines, and every care and attention both for themselves and children; also washing, and the use of proper clothes and linen for both.



After delivery the women are churched, and the children are baptized by the chaplain, and duly registered.

| <i>Receipts.</i>                                                                                                                                             | <i>£.</i>     | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Balance due to hospital, 1806                                                                                                                                | 34            | 8         | 2         |
| Annual subscriptions . . . .                                                                                                                                 | 913           | 10        | 0         |
| Benefactions, &c. . . . .                                                                                                                                    | 46            | 4         | 0         |
| Dividends . . . . .                                                                                                                                          | 88            | 14        | 0         |
| Board of women to lye-in at<br>£2. 12s. 6d. per head, and<br>other for different days' board,<br>previous to and after the three<br>weeks lying-in . . . . . | 11            | 2         | 0         |
| Board of pupils, &c. . . . .                                                                                                                                 | 46            | 14        | 6         |
|                                                                                                                                                              | <b>£1,140</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>8</b>  |

| <i>Expenses.</i>                    | <i>£.</i>     | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| By rent and taxes . . . . .         | 92            | 9         | 5         |
| Repairs . . . . .                   | 47            | 2         | 7         |
| Household furniture, linen, &c.     | 30            | 6         | 9         |
| Housekeeping, tradesmen's bills     | 694           | 5         | 7½        |
| Salaries and wages . . . . .        | 145           | 6         | 9         |
| Gratuities, chaplain, officers, &c. | 87            | 13        | 7½        |
| Medicines, &c. . . . .              | 13            | 0         | 3½        |
| Stationery and printing . . . .     | 15            | 4         | 6         |
| Burials . . . . .                   | 1             | 18        | 8         |
|                                     | <b>1,127</b>  | <b>8</b>  | <b>3</b>  |
| Balance due to hospital . . . .     | 13            | 4         | 5         |
|                                     | <b>£1,140</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>8</b>  |

#### HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

*Extracts from the Report of the Committee,  
April 18, 1808.*

In the course of the last year the following means have been employed for diffusing religious knowledge in Ireland.

Considering the destitute situation of a chapel in the city of Cork, the committee recommended Mr. Fleming of Liverpool, who was sent over to labour among them: attendance at the chapel has increased beyond expectations, and the trustees have engaged Mr. Fleming for twelve months.

The committee have also engaged Mr. Hastings a preacher in the neighbourhood of Armagh, to itinerate in some destitute parts of the north of Ireland: in the country surrounding Loch Neagh, which comprehends part of the counties of Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, and Armagh. Many of the Roman Catholics have attended his ministry, and received with avidity the tracts he distributed. He found it difficult to obtain proper persons for teaching Sunday schools, but the prospect of obtaining them is rather better than it was.

Mr. Alexander Hastings, brother to Mr. William Hastings is assigned to the town

and county of Monaghan. Mr. Daniel Cook, minister at Ballymagran itinerated part of the summer chiefly in the county of Longford, extending, however, in some degree to the counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, and Monaghan. Mr. George Miller, of Glenvalle near Newry, laboured chiefly in the county of Down.

The committee have lately received applications from about ten persons, which are willing to engage in the service of the society as schoolmasters in Ireland.

#### SONS OF THE CLERGY.

Anniversary of the Establishment of the Sons of the Clergy, was celebrated May 12. About twelve o'clock, the Artillery Company Volunteers marched to Temple-bar, where they met his Royal Highness the Duke of York, whom they escorted to the cathedral of St. Paul's with their military band playing. At St. Paul's, his royal highness was met by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Chamberlain of London, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Norwich, Earls Radnor, Nelson, &c. &c. who served in person as Stewards. The music was under the direction of Sir William Parsons. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Randolph, D.D. Prebendary of Bristol, &c. After the service the company went in procession to Merchant Taylor's-hall, where a sumptuous dinner was provided. The Lord Mayor filled the chair, with his Royal Highness the Duke of York on his right, and the Archbishop of Canterbury on his left. There were also present, Viscount Bridport; Lords Arden, Ellenborough, and Bolton; Archbishops of York and Cashel; Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Exeter, Chichester, Bangor, Oxford, Bristol, Carlisle, Down, &c. The amount of the collections were—

|                           |      |    |   |
|---------------------------|------|----|---|
| At the Rehearsal, May 11, | £ 53 | 8  | 0 |
| At the Cathedral - - - -  | 223  | 2  | 6 |
| At the Hall - - - - -     | 563  | 16 | 0 |

Total - - - 840 6 6

#### MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

The Governors presume to call the attention of the public to the distressed state of the Middlesex hospital. This very meritorious charitable institution, the only hospital in the north part of this great town, contains wards for the accommodation of 500 patients; but at present scarcely more than one tenth-part of that number can be received on account of the low state of its finances, and the whole must in a short time be entirely shut up, unless assistance be speedily obtained from the benevolence of those who can duly appreciate the value of so useful a charity. This hos-

pital has been established not only for the reception of sick and lame poor, on the usual recommendation of governors, but for the indiscriminate admission, at all hours of the day and night, of persons suffering under accidents, which have contributed in a very great degree to exhaust the finances of the institution. Of this description of patients only, there have been cured and relieved at this hospital nearly 25,000 persons, who otherwise might have died miserably in the streets, or become cripples during the rest of their lives, and burthensome to their families and their respective parishes. It is a lamentable reflexion that four years ago it became necessary to shut up one of the wards particularly allotted to that purpose, from the deficiency of the finances of the hospital; and that the governors have since been often obliged to decline admitting many of those unfortunate objects.—Subscriptions will be thankfully received by John Morris, Esq. Treasurer, 21, Baker Street, Portman Square.

**SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF NECESSITOUS WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF PROTESTANT DISSENTING-MINISTERS DECEASED.**

This charity was first instituted in 1733, and extends to the families of such ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, denominations, as, at their death, stood accepted and approved as such by the body of ministers of the denomination to which they respectively belonged, and who died so poor as not to leave their widows and children a sufficient subsistence. Previous to their being relieved, the above circumstances must be attested by one or more ministers, and the petition signed by a member of this society.—Every person, subscribing one guinea or upwards for two years, the same to be paid on or before Midsummer in each year, becomes after that time a member of this society, during the continuance of his subscription.—At the first institution of this charity, the annual sum given to the English widows was £5 and to the Welch widows £3. The annual sum now given to the English widows, has been £12. 12s. and to the Welch widows, £9. 9s. The number of widows annually relieved by this useful charity has, for some years past, been upwards of 160.—The managers are likewise empowered to give the sum of £10 each to any number of widows, not exceeding ten in one year, who may be in want of immediate assistance, and whose cases are peculiarly distressing and properly authenticated. The managers may also give the sum of £10 for apprenticing out any child of a deceased minister.—A general meeting of the subscribers is held once a year, when twenty-four managers, together with a treasurer and secretary, are chosen. A sermon, recommending the useful purposes of this society, is preached

annually, in the month of April, at the meeting-house in the Old Jewry, after which a collection is made.—The managers meet the first Tuesday in every month, from the month of October to the month of May, inclusive, at Batson's coffee-house, Cornhill, London, to receive applications in behalf of petitioners.—Treasurer, Ebenezer Maitland, Esq. Coleman-street; Mr. John Webster, secretary, Queen-street, Cheapside.

An English widow, having an income exceeding £30 per annum, is not deemed a proper object, unless she have one child to support. If she have an income of £35 per annum, she is a proper object, if she have three such children to support. And so progressively allowing £5 of income for every two children. Every Welch widow having an income of £18 per annum, and one child to support, is deemed a proper object: also, if having an income of £21 per annum, she has three children. And so progressively allowing an increase in income of £4 for an increase of every two children.

The following is the state of the accounts from March 25, 1807, to March 23, 1808.

| <i>Payments.</i>                                                                                               |       | <i>£ s. d.</i> |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|------|
| 2 in 1806, at £12 12                                                                                           | £26 4 |                |      |
| 3 do. at 9 9                                                                                                   | 28 7  |                |      |
| 3 do. at 10 0                                                                                                  | 30 0  |                |      |
|                                                                                                                |       | 83             | 11 0 |
| 122 in 1807, to widows in England, at 12 guineas.....                                                          | 1537  | 4              | 0    |
| 29 ditto, in Wales, at 9 ditto...                                                                              | 274   | 1              | 0    |
| 9 ditto, to widows, at £10....                                                                                 | 90    | 0              | 0    |
| 1 ditto, to ditto, at £8.....                                                                                  | 8     | 0              | 0    |
| 1 to Mrs. Ward, daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Chandler, to whose exertions this society owes its institution.... | 20    | 0              | 0    |
| Secretary, collector, stamps, printing, &c.....                                                                | 107   | 4              | 1    |
| Balance in treasurer's hands.....                                                                              | 1529  | 5              | 8    |
|                                                                                                                | £3649 | 5              | 9    |

| <i>Receipts.</i>                        |       | <i>£ s. d.</i> |   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|----------------|---|
| Balance in treasurer's hands.....       | 1185  | 1              | 0 |
| Collected at annual sermon.....         | 128   | 16             | 0 |
| Amount of donations.....                | 324   | 7              | 6 |
| Six subscribers for life.....           | 31    | 10             | 0 |
| Annual subscriptions.....               | 223   | 13             | 0 |
| Collected by country congregations..... | 34    | 2              | 9 |
| Legacy, by Mrs. Mary Thomas..           | 95    | 0              | 0 |
| Dividends on public funds.....          | 1452  | 7              | 9 |
| Exhibitions not yet paid.....           | 174   | 7              | 0 |
|                                         | £3649 | 5              | 9 |

We understand that the collection at the last annual sermon in May, preached by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, of Oxford, was about £128. At the table about £134.

## LITERARY FUND.

The anniversary of this institution was held at Freemasons' Tavern, on May 3, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. After dinner the usual loyal toasts, and the health of the Prince of Wales were drank.—The noble chairman, on his health being given, paid many high and deserved compliments to His Royal Highness, whose patronage was the means of the present prosperous state of the fund, and caused it to attract the attention of Mr. T. Newton, a descendant of the great Sir Isaac Newton, who had bequeathed his property for the benevolent purposes of this society. His lordship, in paying the merited tribute to the Prince, observed, "that the community might not perhaps at this moment have a due sense of the importance of his Highness's patronage in an institution of this nature; but future times would not fail to give a just tribute of applause to one who was almost the only prince of his time who paid that respect to literary merit which it deserved."

It would be needless to expatiate on the benevolent effects of this admirable institution; effects which are felt and known out of England as well as in. Whether with that gratitude it ought to be, we will not presume to say—suffice it for us to remark, that amongst others, who have, in silence, experienced the beneficence of this society, we know of one now residing at Paris, near the person of that Upstart who wishes at once to destroy all our charity and all our establishments—unequalled in all the countries of the earth put together.

Mr. W. T. Fitzgerald recited an excellent address on the occasion, part of which, as agreeing with the sentiments we have often expressed, we here extract. After describing the sad fate of many of our best authors, he thus concludes with an animated appeal to the Patriotism of the Land: Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1307.

The Muse, with ardent zeal, invokes thy power,  
To warm each bosom, at this awful hour,  
When Europe's tyrant Europe's strength unites,  
Against our Monarch, and his people's rights;  
Against the noble Swede, who still remains,  
Free from the vile dishonour of his chains.

Britons united may the world withstand!  
'Tis only faction can subdue this land;  
There, in the thoughts of all the good and wise,  
Our foe's sole hope, and all our danger lies!  
When the winds whistle, and the billows roar,  
To drive the lab'ring vessel on the shore;  
Do seamen then in private feuds engage,  
And waste their time in enmity and rage?  
Do little jealousies the crew divide,  
When Death rides ghastly on the foaming tide?  
When round the ship the elements conspire,  
To sink in whirlpools, or to whelm in fire!

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No

The Ship in danger, all contention ends,  
One common peril makes them common friends;  
A gen'rous warmth, and emulation glows,  
And false ambition cannot make them foes:  
Unaw'd by tempests, unsubdu'd by fears,  
Through raging seas the watchful Pilot steers;  
The crew united, every danger brave,  
And the proud vessel nobly stems the wave!

True patriots will forego, at such an hour,  
The love of rule, and quenchless thirst of power:  
For rival parties have this truth confess'd,  
That England is above all nations bless'd!  
Where can man call, but near the British throne,  
His house his castle, and his mind his own?  
Let us survey each prostrate country round,  
Where else can Freedom's sacred tree be found?  
France drench'd in blood, its shadow sought in vain,

Holland's enslaved, and trebly shackled Spain!  
The gallant Swiss for ever must deplore,  
Those happy scenes that bless'd their vales before;  
While poor Germania, France, in fatal hour,  
Seduc'd by treason, or oppress'd by power!  
And left to plunder'd Italy alone,  
Her scorpion sceptre and her iron throne!  
But, could the Corsican this land subdue,  
THEIR CHAINS ARE LIGHT TO THOSE HE'D  
FORGE FOR YOU:\*

For England's Freedom, Wealth, and envied State  
Are the great objects of his deadliest hate.

Then let the Spirit of the Isle appear,  
Nerve ev'ry arm, and sharpen ev'ry spear;  
Let civil feuds—disgraceful discord!—end,  
And ev'ry Briton be Britannia's friend!  
To public love let private interests yield,  
And rich, and poor, be ready for the field!  
In strong fraternal bands when marshal'd there,  
Can any man of England's cause despair?  
If such there be let fear his tongue withhold,  
Nor damp the patriot ardour of the bold;  
Let him remember, to his lasting shame,  
The hour of danger is the hour of fame.  
Our native free-born spirit is not broke—  
Britons will never bear the Gallic yoke;  
Like abject slaves endure the Tyrant's rod,  
Betray their country, and offend their God!  
Perish the thought!—for England still shall be—  
Queen of the Isles! and Empress of the Sea.  
And though degraded kingdoms round her fall,  
Her fame shall rise superior to them all;  
Till Gallia's Tyrant shall with anguish own,  
That freedom makes impregnable her throne!  
There, Britons serve the Monarch they revere,  
While nations crouch beneath the scourge they fear:  
Let him then trample on a world of slaves,  
That land defies him which commands the waves.

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 447.

## DIDASCALIA.

## DRURY LANE THEATRE.

A new comic opera, in three acts, called *The Jew of Mogadore*, was performed, for the first time at this theatre, on Tuesday, May 3, of which the *Dramatis Personæ* are:

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Selim,          | Mr. Holland.     |
| Hassan,         | Mr. Kelly.       |
| Prince Giovan,  | Mr. Braham.      |
| Abdallobad,     | Mr. Raymond.     |
| Nadan, the Jew, | Mr. Downton.     |
| Rooney,         | Mr. Johnstone.   |
| Mardochee,      | Mr. Penley.      |
| Zelma,          | Mrs. Mountain.   |
| Mammora,        | Signora Storace. |
| Brigida,        | Mrs. Bland.      |

It is written by Mr. Cumberland. The story is very simple, and frequently reminded us of his former *Jew*: he is, in truth, the same philanthropic Jew living at *Mogadore*; almost all the interest of the piece proceeds from his benevolence.—A Sicilian galley, which has on board Prince Giovan and Zelma, the friend and mistress of Muli Selim, is wrecked on the coast of the Ouladim Arabs. They are seized, exposed for sale by the traffickers in Christian slaves, and are bought by the Jew Nadan, who purchases them only with a view to their ransom and liberation. Muli Selim recognizes with rapture and surprize his Zelma, whom he supposed he had lost, and resolves to marry her, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of his father. He is suddenly apprized of his father's death, and of the mutiny of his black battalions. He quells the mutiny, conquers, and marries his beloved Zelma. There is a trifling under-plot.

The songs are different from what we are usually satiated with in new operas; they evince the superiority of the author's muse; our readers will find some extracts in page 560. Although we do not meet with that brilliancy in the dialogue which we have been so often entertained with in some of Mr. C.'s pieces, yet it is chaste and polished; nor is it once disfigured by a single oath, which we should have *Nota Bene'd*, if the piece had been written by any other of our modern play-wrights; but Mr. Cumberland disdains any auxiliary that can wound the cause of morality, religion, and good breeding; a line of conduct happily pursued from his first entrance into dramatic literature until the verge of eighty,—and he is still a gentleman of the old school.

The music is composed by Kelly and does him very great credit. He has been particularly happy in the songs assigned to Braham, who was encored in most of them. We do not remember ever to have seen or heard him to such advantage.—The performers exerted themselves with success. Downton played the Jew with effect, and Johnstone was much applauded in his characteristic songs.—The

piece was very candidly attended to; nor was there the slightest disapprobation expressed until the falling of the curtain, when some marks of discontent were displayed.

## COVENT GARDEN.

The managers of the theatre royal Covent-Garden, not to be behind hand with the Drury Lane directors, have lately exhibited, pompously exhibited, the disgusting spectacle of a British Prince made a prisoner in his own dominions, and carried in chains to Rome, to swell the triumphs of an ancient crafty Italian invader of Old England. We allude to the revival of *Bonduca*, which soon followed the heels of the Drury Lane dancing *Caractacus*. We ask the managers if they seriously conceive this to be a time for such melancholy and disheartening exhibitions, when Britain stands alone erect, still unappalled, amidst the wreck of nations? We will not accuse them of a want of a love of their country, as we have seen one of them in the ranks as a volunteer;\* and another has told us, describing the times, that, by the mere "shaking of the head" of one of his dramatic ministers "he gave us to understand that even though they had more justice in their cause, and wisdom in their measures—yet, if there was not a greater spirit shown on the part of the people—the country would at last fall a sacrifice to the hostile ambition of its enemies."†—Our opinion is, that if ever the boasted modern Italian invader could be master of London, and rattle his grape shot down Cheapside and Fleet Street, to make us as happy and tame as he is now making the people of Madrid, and Lisbon, we have no doubt that he would order [*De par l'Empereur et Roi*] such pieces to be performed at Covent Garden and Drury Lane as *Caractacus* and *Bonduca*, and as splendidly decorated too as our patriotic managers have lately done; for he well knows the effect of dramatic pieces; the players formerly being his *greatest friends*—indeed we remember him and them the very jackalls of the revolution. And who has not heard of Dugazon, Trial, and the still more atrocious savages Grammont and Son, and Collo d'Herbois?—If we must have politics on the stage, let them encourage our national ardour, and not endeavour to depress, and make us familiar with degradation, so as to become a prey to imbecility and despair, like the rest of contemptible Europe, the gallant King of Sweden excepted. Such exhibitions at this time might not perhaps be *outrée* at the OPERA, supported by French dancers and Italian singers, pensioners of Buonaparte; but at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, 'tis most horrible."

\* Mr. J. Kemble was Lieutenant of the St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury Volunteers.

† Lord Burleigh, in Sheridan's Critic.



## DEPRIVATION OF THE REV. F. STONE.

Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 255, 543, 759.

In the Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, May 13, his Majesty's Procurator-General instituted a prosecution against Rev. H. Stone, Rector of Norton, Essex, on charges of having preached a visitation sermon, in the church of Danbury, before the Archdeacon of the diocese, and the clergy, in which he denied the doctrines of the Church concerning the Holy Trinity, the divinity of, and atonement by, Christ. The facts were clearly proved, and undisputed by the defendant.

In support of these charges, the testimony of the Archdeacon and four other clergymen present on the occasion, also the evidence of Mr. Joseph Johnson, of St Paul's Churchyard, and Mr. Staines, of Chelmsford, booksellers, were read to the Court, to prove the printing and publishing thereof.

Sir John Nichol and Dr. Lawrence, for the prosecution, stated, that the statute 13th Eliz. enacts, that if any person shall advisably maintain or affirm any doctrine contrary and repugnant to any of the Articles of Religion, and shall persist in the same, and not revoke his error, he shall be deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments.

Mr. Stone presenting himself in his own cause, Sir W. Scott intimated to him, that his only legal defence would be by shewing that he had not published doctrines contrary to the Church. Mr. Stone read a defence which occupied nearly two hours, resting principally on this fact; that when he was ordained by the Bishop of London in 1792, all that was required of him was, according to the established forms of interrogation, that he should teach nothing but what was consistent with the Holy Scriptures; and he asserted that he had acted conformably to this solemn engagement! he trusted, therefore, he should expose himself to no ecclesiastical censure; and he maintained that his doctrine, however opposite to the Articles of the Church, were not inconsistent with the Scriptures.

Sir John Nichol, the counsel for the prosecution, in reply said, that this process had issued to compel Mr. Stone to do what it was his duty to have done of his own accord, namely, to resign the emoluments which were granted on certain conditions, which he thought fit to disregard. Had he, like others, given this proof of his sincerity and integrity, however mistaken he might be, he would have been entitled to the respect of his country.

Sir William Scott said, that this case was so directly applicable to the statute 13 Eliz. that he could not avoid giving the sentence of deprivation against Mr. Stone; unless the Rev.

gentleman thought fit to revoke his opinion; and to enable him to do this, Sir William deferred giving sentence until next Court day.

May 20.—This being the day appointed for the Rev. Mr. F. Stone to revoke certain doctrines which he had preached and published, contradictory to the established religion, an immense concourse of people collected in the Court room and hall adjoining. At half past 9 o'clock Sir William Scott took his seat, and Mr. Stone placed himself at the bar. Mr. Stone, on being called upon, produced a paper, which was read, and which he offered as a revocation of the doctrine which had given offence.

In substance it was, that he was unaware of having contravened any Act of Parliament relative to religion, but that he had always made the Holy Scriptures the rule of his belief. He confessed that at an early period of his life he had subscribed the 39 Articles, and had since uniformly supported their spirit.

Sir John Nichol then made a speech of considerable length, wherein he animadverted, in very severe terms, on the unaccountable conduct of the Reverend Gentleman, who, instead of apologizing for his error, after the lenient indulgence that had been granted him, still persisted in maintaining his heretical doctrine, under the plausible pretext of a revocation.—Dr. Lawrence followed on the same side, and prayed the sentence of the Court. Mr. Stone continued to adhere to his distinction already taken; and considered his adherence to his sense of Scripture as a complete vindication of his conduct.

Sir William Scott said, he did not require any formal revocation, in writing, of the doctrines he had preached, but to acknowledge them verbally and openly in Court, and to declare his belief in the 39 Articles of the Church of England, as established by law.

Mr. Stone said, he would not by any means sacrifice his duty to God, nor could he agree to the terms prescribed to him by Sir William Scott, unless with a *salvo* of conscience.

Sir Wm. Scott observed, the law permitted no *salvo* of conscience. If Mr. S. did not avail himself of the present opportunity of revoking the error, no alternative was left to him, but to certify his case to the diocesan Bishop, to whom he belonged, who would pronounce the sentence of the law.

The Bishop of London, attended by his Dean and Chapter, and several Prebends, was then introduced, and the case being reported by Sir William Scott, the Rev. Prelate pronounced his sentence of deprivation against Mr. Stone, according to the forms prescribed by the law, depriving him of the benefice of his living of Cold Norton, in Essex.

It is understood that Mr. S. has a family. The living issued to be worth £500. per annum.



## PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTRY, BY MR. WILBERFORCE.

Our attention has been particularly directed to develop the views of the enemy in their attempts to complete the destruction of England; not with a hope of establishing permanent peace, but with the evident intention of for ever subjugating us to their usurpation and tyranny, and rendering us completely slaves. As fully corroborating all our ideas on this subject, we now present our readers with the well-timed observations made by Mr. Wilberforce in the House of Commons, on Monday, May 2, on the second reading of Lord Castlereagh's Local Militia Bill; first premising that the latest accounts from the Continent inform us, that while Buonaparte made a short stay at Bourdeaux, on his way to Spain, he was waited upon by a deputation of the merchants of that place, with a petition, praying that the decrees relative to trade lately issued by the French government might not be acted upon to their fullest extent against *neutrals*, for that the total annihilation of commerce would inevitably involve hundreds of families in ruin; when he indignantly answered, "that he knew of no *neutrals*, and if they meant by a relaxation of his decrees to favour England, they would find themselves disappointed; for he would assure them, that however rigorous the measures he had adopted against that country might be considered, yet they were trifling in comparison with others which he had in contemplation to promulgate and carry into effect; that in three years time he should have conquered India, and thus force the English to make a commercial and maritime peace."—Our readers will recollect that this upstart held a similar language to the peaceable Hamburgers, just as he had robbed their cloaths off their backs.\*—But to return to Mr. Wilberforce. "He considered the country to be in the most alarming situation in which it had ever been placed; and the danger was the more serious, as it was not properly estimated either in the House or out of it. If the danger was properly estimated, some of the debates about matters of personal interest would be put off till the country should be in a state of safety. Year

\* When the French troops entered Hamburg to make that people happy, they had scarcely any clothing on their backs, most of them presenting a picture of dirty misery too disgusting to describe. Every thing, of course, was put into requisition, and within two days they were all dressed in coats, long or short, some in green, some in red, blue, in all the colours of the rainbow, just as their plunder could pick up in the houses of the inhabitants.—*An Eye-witness.*

after year the power that menaced us had been accumulating, but in proportion as it rose to a more tremendous height, having washed away before its devastating tide all the other nations, we seemed to view it with greater indifference. The extinction of the naval power of the enemy gave us but an imperfect security. It was the opinion of the best naval officers that the enemy may effect a landing, and this country would not have done its duty unless it placed itself in a condition not only ultimately to conquer an invading force, but to prevent its making an impression in any quarter. Providence had placed invaders under this disadvantage, when compared with those who acted on the defensive, that they could make use only of regular soldiers, while the others could use every description of force in its proper station. But unless we took measures for an effectual and permanent ample force for defence, we may be attacked when we would least expect it, and overwhelmed by any immense military power, while we would be debating on the details of an inadequate peace establishment. The measure before the House did not come up to his idea of what was necessary to the public defence. He felt, however, for the difficulties of his noble friend's situation (Lord Castlereagh). When proscription, and the other hard terms applied this night, were dealt out with so little hesitation, it was matter of difficulty and terror to prepare and produce any plan for the public service. What he thought necessary was, that the whole population of the country should be so trained, that when brought forward in the manner his Majesty, under the prerogative, may think fit, they may be able to give the regular army such aid in opposing the enemy, as would not allow him to make any progress. He wished the noble Lord had come forward with some appeal, that would remind the British people of the glories of their ancestors, and the value of their inestimable constitution; telling them, that they must make up their minds to surrender all these dear pledges, which he was sure they would never do, without striking a blow, or resolve, as was more congenial to their spirit, to shed the last drop of their blood, or conquer in their defence. Such an appeal would lay ground for an exertion adequate to the exigency, as he thought this was not. He applauded this measure as far as it would go. He also approved highly of the plan of defence proposed by another noble lord (Earl Selkirk), and wished it was carried into effect. The volunteers were not interfered with by the present measure, which went only to provide a supply in the event of their falling off. Every one who had considered the subject allowed the difficulty of

† Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 443.

keeping up a great standing army in time of peace. It therefore became necessary to have a large subsidiary force, which may, if necessary, be easily transferred to the regulars. A varied force was fittest for this country, all the branches of which would act with proper emulation. He trusted Parliament would provide a defence adequate to the exigency; and that long contemplation of the danger would not cause it to be undervalued. The enemy had no longer powerful nations to dread; the loss of an army was less material to him, and he was less exposed to revolt at home. These were all additional temptations to undertake the enterprise against us. But our great, free population, if government and parliament would avail themselves of them, afforded ample means to render attack hopeless, and peace secure."

Thus far Mr. Wilberforce, the propriety of whose observations, and the purity of whose intentions, no one can doubt. In taking a survey of our external situation we must add that the whole Sea-coast of Europe (not forgetting even the Caspian and the Sea of Azoff) including the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the French side of the Channel, the German Ocean, the North Sea to the utmost bounds of the White Sea, as well as the better half of the Baltic,—forming an extent of more than 20,000 miles of Sea-coast, are now united in general confederacy against us, with a population of more than one hundred and forty millions, which can easily furnish more soldiers than the entire population of the United Kingdom, even including women and children. Along such an extensive coast, the fishermen alone turned into sailors and aided by an equal number of landsmen, must be sufficient to man a navy of the greatest magnitude; and we must surely be worse than dolt and idiot to imagine that our implacable foe will not build along such a range of coast an immense number of ships of the line. This idea alone therefore ought to call forth not a part, but the whole mass of the rising generation to form themselves into an impregnable military phalanx.—Should there not be passed a law for forming ALL the males into a system of military national education, which might be preserved inviolate, and persevered in for ever, the sacred guardian of our liberties and independence?—Even "from their boyish days," yes, in their vacant school hours, or at least once a day—they should all be taught the use of arms; this should be a science purely appropriated to the love of their country, the protection of their parents, relations and friends—such a national education would make them love their native home still more, make them "cling closer to the land where lie their forefathers' graves"—They might then

hurl "foul scorn" at the ferocious disturber of the peace of Europe, and convince him his threats were for ever vain. This should be the example set in every school in this kingdom where boys have past their 12th year, and it should be followed up in the manner of the Helvetians, but with more vigour and regularity.—Something of this kind of plan should be put into practice independently of all other military establishments for more mature age; so that when they became members of them they would be in a great measure "to the manner born."

We close these remarks with an extract from a little tract\* which, with timely precaution, advised, in March 1804, this national military education, as the only means of gaining a sure, solid and permanent peace.—"The present times call loudly and imperiously for such a measure, as they cannot be compared to any former period in the history of Britain; and if vigorously met, if proudly borne, will enable us to ride triumphant through the storm, ensure our future tranquillity, and exalt the British name—rendering it a terror to wicked ambition, and a sure scourge to the restless tyranny of interloping foreign usurpation. Can we, even for a moment, forget that it is a time for unparalleled exertions—that we never were so energetically called forth to defend every thing that is worth existence. In other wars we have had to combat with monarchs and generals who were guided by some humanity and religion—the contrast need not be mentioned: all Europe resounds with it. Let every man, let every boy, therefore, be impressed with the idea, that his single arm will save the country from the grasp of annihilation; that the nature of the enemy we have to contend with is such, so unbounded is his ambition, that, if it were in his power, he would "strike flat the thick rotundity of the world," rather than not enslave us: that to lose this glorious opportunity of establishing ourselves a military people would be fatal, as it never can return—for, as Shakespere expresses it, as if he foresaw our situation,

There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries—  
ON SUCH A FULL SEA ARE WE NOW AFLOAT,  
AND WE MUST TAKE THE CURRENT NOW IT  
SERVES,  
OR LOSE OUR VENTURES."

The fate of Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, and more especially Spain, and Portugal, will surely exemplify the necessity of our remarks.

\* Addressed to the St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury Volunteer Association.—It is noticed in *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 911.

*Tables exhibiting the Population of Great Britain, with the number of Males from the age of 19 to 26, taken as competent to military Service in Defence of the Country, [according to the Estimate of Lord Selkirk, in his Pamphlet, reviewed in Page 443]. On the opposite Page is shewn the number of Offenders, and of Paupers in each County, for 1805; compared with the Population. This Paper we are favoured with from authority; it has never been published.*

## ENGLAND.

| Counties.              | Total Population. | Males of the age of 19 to 26. | Total. Effective. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bedford.....           | 63,393            | 3,476                         | 2,316             |
| Berks.....             | 109,215           | 5,990                         | 3,998             |
| Buckingham.....        | 107,444           | 5,892                         | 3,928             |
| Cambridge.....         | 89,346            | 4,899                         | 3,266             |
| Chester.....           | 191,751           | 10,517                        | 7,010             |
| Cornwall.....          | 188,269           | 10,325                        | 6,882             |
| Cumberland.....        | 117,230           | 6,429                         | 4,286             |
| Derby.....             | 161,142           | 8,836                         | 5,898             |
| Devon.....             | 243,001           | 18,813                        | 12,542            |
| Dorset.....            | 115,319           | 6,324                         | 4,216             |
| Durham.....            | 160,361           | 8,795                         | 5,862             |
| Essex.....             | 226,437           | 12,419                        | 8,278             |
| Gloucester.....        | 250,809           | 13,756                        | 9,170             |
| Hereford.....          | 89,191            | 4,891                         | 3,260             |
| Hertford.....          | 97,577            | 5,351                         | 3,566             |
| Huntingdon.....        | 37,568            | 2,059                         | 1,372             |
| Kent.....              | 207,624           | 16,873                        | 11,248            |
| Lancaster.....         | 672,731           | 36,898                        | 24,598            |
| Leicester.....         | 130,081           | 7,134                         | 4,756             |
| Lincoln.....           | 208,557           | 11,439                        | 7,626             |
| Middlesex.....         | 818,129           | 44,873                        | 29,914            |
| Monmouth.....          | 45,582            | 2,499                         | 1,666             |
| Norfolk.....           | 273,371           | 14,994                        | 9,996             |
| Northampton.....       | 131,757           | 7,226                         | 4,816             |
| Northumberland.....    | 157,101           | 8,616                         | 5,744             |
| Nottingham.....        | 140,350           | 7,698                         | 5,132             |
| Oxford.....            | 169,620           | 6,012                         | 4,008             |
| Rutland.....           | 16,356            | 896                           | 596               |
| Salop.....             | 167,639           | 9,194                         | 6,128             |
| Somerset.....          | 273,750           | 15,014                        | 10,008            |
| Southampton.....       | 219,656           | 12,047                        | 8,030             |
| Stafford.....          | 239,153           | 13,116                        | 8,744             |
| Suffolk.....           | 210,431           | 11,541                        | 7,694             |
| Surry.....             | 269,043           | 14,756                        | 9,836             |
| Sussex.....            | 159,311           | 8,737                         | 5,824             |
| Warwick.....           | 208,190           | 11,418                        | 7,612             |
| We two land....        | 41,617            | 2,281                         | 1,520             |
| Wils.....              | 185,107           | 10,132                        | 6,754             |
| Worcester.....         | 139,333           | 7,642                         | 5,094             |
| York East Riding.....  | 139,433           | 7,647                         | 5,098             |
| Ditto North ditto..... | 155,806           | 8,529                         | 5,686             |
| Ditto West ditto.....  | 563,953           | 30,932                        | 20,620            |

Total England..... 8,331,434 456,918 304,598

## WALES.

| Counties.        | Total Population. | Males of the age of 19 to 26. | Total. Effective. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Anglesey.....    | 33,806            | 1,853                         | 1,234             |
| Brecon.....      | 31,633            | 1,734                         | 1,156             |
| Cardigan.....    | 42,956            | 2,355                         | 1,570             |
| Caermarthen..... | 67,317            | 3,692                         | 2,460             |
| Carnarvon.....   | 41,521            | 2,276                         | 1,516             |
| Denbigh.....     | 60,352            | 3,310                         | 2,206             |
| Flint.....       | 39,622            | 2,172                         | 1,448             |
| Glamorgan.....   | 71,525            | 3,922                         | 2,614             |
| Merioneth.....   | 29,506            | 1,617                         | 1,078             |
| Montgomery.....  | 47,978            | 2,631                         | 1,754             |
| Pembroke.....    | 56,280            | 3,086                         | 2,056             |
| Radnor.....      | 19,050            | 1,043                         | 694               |
| Total Wales..... | 541,546           | 29,691                        | 19,786            |

## SCOTLAND.

|                        |         |       |       |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| Aberdeen.....          | 123,082 | 6,750 | 4,500 |
| Argyle.....            | 71,859  | 3,940 | 2,626 |
| Ayr.....               | 84,306  | 4,623 | 3,082 |
| Banff.....             | 35,807  | 1,963 | 1,308 |
| Berwick.....           | 30,621  | 1,679 | 1,118 |
| Bute.....              | 11,791  | 646   | 430   |
| Caithness.....         | 22,609  | 1,240 | 826   |
| Clackmannan.....       | 10,858  | 594   | 396   |
| Cromarty.....          | 4,052   | 167   | 110   |
| Dumbarton.....         | 20,710  | 1,135 | 756   |
| Dumfries.....          | 54,597  | 2,994 | 1,996 |
| Edinburgh.....         | 122,954 | 6,743 | 4,494 |
| Elgin.....             | 26,705  | 1,464 | 974   |
| Fife.....              | 93,743  | 5,141 | 3,426 |
| Forfar.....            | 99,127  | 5,436 | 3,624 |
| Haddington.....        | 29,066  | 1,644 | 1,096 |
| Inverness.....         | 74,292  | 4,074 | 2,716 |
| Kincardine.....        | 26,349  | 1,444 | 962   |
| Kinross.....           | 6,725   | 368   | 244   |
| Kirkcudbright.....     | 29,211  | 1,601 | 1,066 |
| Lanark.....            | 146,699 | 8,046 | 5,364 |
| Linlithgow.....        | 17,844  | 977   | 650   |
| Nairn.....             | 8,257   | 452   | 300   |
| Orkney & Shetland..... | 46,824  | 2,567 | 1,710 |
| Peebles.....           | 8,735   | 478   | 318   |
| Perth.....             | 126,366 | 6,930 | 4,620 |
| Renfrew.....           | 78,056  | 4,281 | 2,854 |
| Ross.....              | 52,291  | 2,867 | 1,910 |
| Roxburgh.....          | 33,682  | 1,847 | 1,230 |
| Selkirk.....           | 5,070   | 277   | 184   |
| Stirling.....          | 50,825  | 2,786 | 1,856 |
| Sutherland.....        | 23,117  | 1,267 | 844   |
| Wigtoun.....           | 22,918  | 1,256 | 836   |

Scotland..... 1,599,068 87,677 58,428  
 England..... 8,331,434 456,918 304,598  
 Wales..... 541,546 29,691 19,786

10,472,048 574,486 382,812

Number of Offenders committed in 1805; also  
Paupers in each County, with their average  
Proportion in each 100 of Population.

| Counties.                | Offenders. | Paupers. | Paupers in<br>each 100       |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|------------------------------|
| <b>Northern Circuit.</b> |            |          |                              |
| Yorkshire.....           | 245        | 77,661   | 9                            |
| Durham.....              | 27         | 15,307   | 10                           |
| Northumberland.....      | 38         | 14,304   | 9                            |
| Cumberland.....          | 18         | 8,443    | 7                            |
| Westmoreland.....        | 6          | 4,615    | 11                           |
| Lancaster.....           | 371        | 46,200   | 7                            |
|                          | 705        | 166,530  | Average<br>8 in each<br>100. |
| <b>Midland Circuit.</b>  |            |          |                              |
| Northampton.....         | 42         | 20,534   | 16                           |
| Rutland.....             | 4          | 1,338    | 8                            |
| Lincoln.....             | 58         | 18,845   | 9                            |
| Nottinghamshire.....     | 74         | 9,806    | 7                            |
| Derbyshire.....          | 39         | 13,167   | 8                            |
| Leicestershire.....      | 47         | 19,154   | 15                           |
| Warwickshire.....        | 160        | 30,200   | 15                           |
|                          | 424        | 113,044  | Average<br>11.               |
| <b>Norfolk Circuit.</b>  |            |          |                              |
| Bucks.....               | 33         | 19,650   | 18                           |
| Bedfordshire.....        | 20         | 7,276    | 11                           |
| Huntingdonshire.....     | 15         | 4,746    | 12                           |
| Cambridgeshire.....      | 40         | 11,294   | 13                           |
| Suffolk.....             | 109        | 36,110   | 17                           |
| Norfolk.....             | 163        | 42,707   | 16                           |
|                          | 380        | 121,783  | Average<br>15.               |
| <b>Oxford Circuit.</b>   |            |          |                              |
| Berks.....               | 62         | 22,088   | 21                           |
| Oxfordshire.....         | 38         | 21,025   | 20                           |
| Worcestershire.....      | 51         | 18,896   | 13                           |
| Staffordshire.....       | 91         | 22,510   | 9                            |
| Shropshire.....          | 79         | 17,306   | 10                           |
| Herefordshire.....       | 31         | 11,779   | 13                           |
| Gloucestershire.....     | 141        | 36,904   | 15                           |
| Monmouth.....            | 20         | 4,479    | 10                           |
|                          | 513        | 154,997  | Average<br>13.               |
| <b>Western Circuit.</b>  |            |          |                              |
| Hampshire.....           | 147        | 32,581   | 15                           |
| Wiltshire.....           | 75         | 42,128   | 23                           |
| Dorsetshire.....         | 38         | 13,783   | 14                           |
| Devonshire.....          | 96         | 43,764   | 13                           |
| Cornwall.....            | 45         | 12,853   | 7                            |
| Somersetshire.....       | 106        | 33,979   | 12                           |
|                          | 507        | 180,998  | Average<br>14.               |
| <b>Home Circuit.</b>     |            |          |                              |
| Essex.....               | 144        | 38,337   | 17                           |
| Hertfordshire.....       | 43         | 13,340   | 14                           |
| Sussex.....              | 105        | 37,076   | 23                           |
| Kent.....                | 210        | 41,632   | 13                           |
| Surry.....               | 199        | 36,138   | 13                           |
|                          | 701        | 166,532  | Average<br>15½               |
| Chester.....             | 80         | 22,152   | 11½                          |
| North Wales.....         | 28         | 28,131   | 9                            |
| South Wales.....         | 50         | 23,384   | 9                            |
| Middlesex.....           | 1,217      | 63,173   | 7½                           |

During the seven years of peace which preceded the war of 1756, the number of criminals executed within the city of London and county of Middlesex, was on an average forty-three a year.

In the seven years of war which succeeded, they were reduced to about fifteen a year.

In the seven years which followed the peace of 1763, the average number was twenty-six.

In the seven years, from 1770 to 1776 inclusive, which was likewise a period of peace, the average number increased to thirty-eight.

From 1776 to 1783, during which period the country was at war, first with America, and afterwards successively with France, Spain, and Holland, the number increased, the average being during these seven years, about thirty-nine.

From 1783 to 1790, a period of peace, the average continued increasing to fifty-four. In 1785 the number was ninety-seven, in 1787 it was ninety-two.

From 1793, to the present period, the numbers have progressively diminished; within the last seven years the average has not been twelve yearly. This period has, with the exception of one intervening year of peace, been a period of war; but, during that year, though the militia was disbanded, some part of the army, and a considerable part of the navy reduced, the number of capital convicts does not appear to have increased.

The number of murders, from 1771 to the present period, has remained nearly the same, but was considerably more on an average, in the twenty years preceding. A most important change has taken place respecting the crimes of burglary and highway robbery. Those offences in their aggravated character, in which it is found necessary to apply capital punishment to them, have nearly disappeared within the county of Middlesex.

The Northern counties appear to possess a very great advantage with respect to their small number of offenders and paupers, compared with the rest of England. This observation applies, not only to the counties within the Northern circuit, but likewise so far as relates to paupers generally, to all the more Northern counties. The counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Rutland, the most Northern counties in the midland circuit, and those of Staffordshire and Shropshire, the most Northern in the Oxford circuit, are in this respect, in the same comparatively favorable situation as the counties within the Northern circuit, when compared with the more Southern counties of England, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Cornwall alone excepted.



DIMINUTION OF ENORMOUS OFFENCES, IN  
BRITAIN.—CONJECTURES ON THE CAUSE.

In forming an estimate of times and manners it is necessary to look at *all* circumstances, and to pronounce not merely, as it were, in the gross, but after examination of particulars and incidents apparently of small importance, yet on the whole of great influence. The fact is undeniable, that amid all the civilization of the times, there is ample room for amendment of manners. The profligacies that interweave themselves with the public taste, amusements, and gratifications, are utterly indefensible, and are censurable in the highest degree—yet, that criminal and flagrant offences, have lost much of their savageness of character, may fairly be inferred from the foregoing tables. Crimes that disturb domestic peace, are not the immediate subjects of our reference; but crimes that disturb the peace of society. Murder, for instance, is one of those desperate violences, that demand the severest punishment: but murder is comparatively rare among us: because it is usually the effect of angry passions, not of systematic trade. Highway robbers who, formerly, very frequently added murder to their robbery, now very seldom do so. In fact, highway robbers, themselves, are far less numerous than formerly, regard being had to the greater temptations which are offered on the public roads, to the greater number of passengers, and to the greater quantity of wealth, always *in transitu* from place to place. Regard must also be had to the increased population of our country: burglaries and housebreakings, therefore, are not only less common in point of actual numbers; but they are considerably less common, if the increased number of houses, which of course offer so many more opportunities of prey, are, as they ought to be, taken into the account. We are therefore induced to conclude on the whole, that crimes importing barbarity, are greatly diminished, in fact, and much more in comparison. Our readers have seen the remarks of *official authority* on the foregoing tables: and that, as might be expected, the neighbourhood of the metropolis is most abundant in crime: yet if we may take the number of executions, as our guide in estimating the number of criminals that deserved to be executed, we shall find our notions on this article are completely justified. The number executed in London in seven years, was from 1749 to 1755—306: from 1784 to 1790—379: from 1791 to 1797—144: and from 1798 to 1804—103. Whatever, therefore, has been the character of our laws, as shedding too much blood, the administration of those laws, does not appear to have been, lately, chargeable with that severity.

It might be worth the while of some intelligent patriot, to enquire into the causes of

this change. Sir Samuel Romilly \* has lately stated that “a much smaller number of offences were convicted by juries than ought to be, as the juries were inclined to be merciful, by the consideration of the severities of our statutes.” But, Old Bailey juries were always inclined to be merciful: neither twenty years nor forty, have made any difference in this respect. It has long been known as “the most merciful court in the kingdom.” We must, also, attend to the diminished value of money. By the statute of William and Mary the stealing in a shop or dwelling house to the amount of *five pounds* in value, was rendered capital. But *five pounds now*, are not equal in value to five pounds at that time: and if the jury agree to consider *ten* pounds, or even *fifteen* pounds, as equal to five pounds then, they do but execute this law according to its spirit, when they acquit for *five* pounds, though they condemn for *ten* pounds. In Queen Elizabeth’s time the theft of *twelve pence* under certain circumstances was made felony: but a jury under George III. does well in considering the relative value of money then, and now: these *twelve pence* may justly be quoted at *five shillings*, where life is concerned; and a jury so quoting them deserves no reproach. This then is a striking instance of the excellence of our mixed forms of administration of government. The jury qualifies the *words* of the law, according to the case before them: if it be marked by any *unusual circumstance* of profligacy, they can condemn for twelve pence; the law authorizes them:—*i. e.* it is necessary for the public welfare that those *unusual circumstances* should be repressed by punishment: if the transgression appear to them in a less criminal light, they can take into their consideration the relative state of times, and things, and instead of pence, think of shillings, as contemplated by the *spirit* of the law. In like manner, though by the statute of queen Anne, stealing to the amount of *forty shillings* be made capital, yet the jury not unfrequently put the value of *thirty-nine shillings* on the article stolen, where the case admits of it: and in this they act properly enough, if the value of the article be equal only to the value of thirty-nine shillings, in the days of queen Anne.

But there is another consideration not to be overlooked here. Has not the power of instruction, of letters, and better education been very greatly extended during the last twenty or thirty years? Has this had no influence in softening the ferocious passions of

\* This learned and worthy knight has lately introduced into the House of Commons, a bill for the improvement of our criminal judicature: and for the remuneration of those who shall be declared innocent, after trial by their country; we shall notice this further when it is passed into a law.



our nature? Have not the lessons implanted in the mind, in early youth, been so far woven into the habit, that a sense of horror at the commission of *savage crimes*, murder, for instance, or arson, withholds it from them? There is a kind of invisible power that restrains the mind, till passion be so vehemently excited as to overleap all bounds: but this does not take place, as a matter of course, even in hardened minds: they will go so far in guilt: but beyond that they feel a remorse, a reluctance. To what is this owing, if not to better instruction impinging directly, or by reflection, on the consciences of such criminals. If this be true, the public is amply repaid for all the patronage it has afforded to letters: this instance, were there no other, is proof of what may be done by *general education*; and should encourage those who wish to ameliorate mankind, to fresh exertions, that the youth should be *taught their duty* (this is *EDUCATION*) and we may rationally hope and trust, that, in a general way, what the youth has been taught as duty the man will practise as such. Solomon was of the same opinion: "train up a child in the way he should walk in, and when he is arrived at mature life, or even at old age, he will not depart therefrom."

Another argument in corroboration shall close this paper: of what class, generally speaking, is that number of criminals, which is actually presented at the bar? Is it from among that rank of life, which has received a good education, that the *mass* of delinquents is derived.—that flagrant violences are called up for punishment. We believe not. This rank, and the upper ranks, of society, are polluted, no doubt, by more private vices: but they seldom afford instances of atrocious guilt towards the public. Yet have they the same *hearts*, the same *passions*, the same *perversities*, and the same *temptations*, as the lowest of their race: what controuls these *inclinations*? what confines these *corruptions*? Certainly education. What reason can be given why this power which produces so beneficial an effect on one class of men, should be altogether inefficient on another class? especially, is not the inference of its inefficiency contradicted and annulled by the proof that education has actually changed the character of the crimes committed among us, and diminished the number of those instances of violence which were at once our unhappiness and our disgrace! While, therefore, we cannot but approve of every attempt to bring the letter and the spirit of our laws to as complete a coalescence as the fluctuations of human affairs permit, we would add our hearty desires that such measures may be taken to implant in the minds of our population *in early life*, a right bias, a laudable *bias*, (we are not ashamed of the

word, though we own its incorrectness) in favour of good morals, good manners, the public welfare, social institutions and *RELIGIOUS EXERCISES*, that such having no irksome sense of the law, may, by habit, which is second nature, be a law to themselves.

## THE GATHERER.

### NO. III.

I am but a *Gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff.—WOTTON.

*Curious Letter, by Dr. Walker, who accompanied the Expedition into Egypt for the purpose of extending Vaccine Inoculation.*

John Walker to friends Pemberton, Hewit and Gibson.

Health and peace be multiplied unto you: inasmuch as I intend to sojourn for a while in the land of Judea, and have already a companion to go with me thither, who is an inhabitant of Bethlem Judea, I turn to you to request that you will commit to remembrance, that any letter sent for me to that ship of the King's which is by interpretation the Thunderer, and whose sign is the Eagle of Jupiter, will be likely to reach me in whatever part of my journeyings it may be. The letters I sent to Joseph were directed to the care of the wife of him who commanded this ship and may yet be in her keeping; if so, it will be pleasant unto her, if ye call on her and take them into your charge;—farewell.

Written at Rosetta, on the 18th day of the 6th month, in the 41st year of the King, when his armies came from afar, from the East and from the West, and encompassed Cairo about, together with the armies of the Arabians and the Egyptians and the Syrians and those that dwell in the land round about the Hellespont and in the isles thereof, from the river even to the going down of the sun in the Adriatic; and behold the fall of the city, will it not be shortly written in the chronicles of the King, and all the world shall hear the report thereof.

### Madame de Sévigné's Reflexions.

The following reflection of Mme. de Sévigné, however suitable it might be to the time in which she wrote, is infinitely more so to the present day. What would have been her astonishment had she lived to see a much thicker cloud gathered over the world, and Europe shaken in a manner of which the events she beheld furnished but a feeble, a very feeble resemblance!

"Que de sacrifices à faire à Dieu! je le regarde souvent dans tout ce qui arrive; et nous sommes tous bien faibles et bien tremblans sous la main toute-puissante, qui remue l'Europe d'une telle manière présentement, qu'on seroit bien empêché de dire ce qui arrivera de ce nuage répandu partout."

.....

*Letter of the King of Otaheite.*

In our last we stated the progress of political knowledge and power, together with civilization, as exemplified in the augmenting resources of the King of the Sandwich Islands, in the South Sea. Another proof of the advances made in learning by a Royal Savage has lately appeared in a letter written by Pomare, King of Otaheite, to the Missionary Society in London, and published in their Transactions. As this royal communication is curious for its style and novelty, we have thought proper to preserve it in the Panorama. It is to be understood, that Pomare originally composed this letter in the Otaheitean language, (this original we have seen; it is written with considerable skill, and command of hand, in fact, not inferior to many mercantile documents among ourselves, of this we have given a copy, as a specimen of the language.) This the Missionaries translated into English, which language the King understands partially, and he copied their translation. The writing of this letter is inferior to that of the other, the writer not being so much at home while engaged on it. Pomare had written various other notes to the English on his island, and his example has acted as a stimulus to others of his people to acquire the same talent.

*The Letter in the Tahiteian Language, being the first written Specimen of that Language by a Native, ever published.*

(COPY.)

*Matavee, Tahete, January 1, 1807.*

EHOAMA,

Eaorana utou choama ete nohoraa ete fenua, e ete faapee ta mae ete fenua eeno nee ete fenua maamaa nee ete fenua parau eno nee ete fenua ete ore ete peu maetatae, ete fenua ete ore ete Atua mau nee, ete fenua haapao ata nee. Eaorana utou choama, caora hoe au, Eaora hoe ta tou ea Jehovah.

Ehoama. Tece tau parau ea utou, eta utou parau eta mae na, ete utou tere, ete utou henaaro. Uatea roturua; uatea varu vau ea na ea Oro-hopoe maore Oea e Raatea.

Ehoama. Ua faaroo maore ou, eta utou parau.

Ehoama. Tece hoe tou henaaro. E faata mae hoe utou e taou henaaro, e faatono mae hoe utou ete Taora ea rahe, e te vahene, e te maetate. Ehoama. Homae hoe te ta oae, e te Ahu no matou, e haapee hoe matou ete peu no Peretane. Ehoama. Homae hoe te pupuhe ea rahe e te Powder ea rahe hoe, e fenua ta mae rahe to matou. Ea pohe au aeta Ooutou taua e Tahete ner, eaha utou e fano mae ea pohe au. Fenua haa pao ata Tahete nee eaha utou e fano mae ea poe au ete mae. Tece hoe te tahe henaaro ou, e fafono mae utou e te ta oae ree eaha e toe te peu ree no Bretane. E fafono mae utou. Homae hoe te peu ree no te ta parau, ete Paper, e te Ink, e te Pen, eaha noa mae te peu, te peu te peu ree eaha na etoe te peu ree no te ta parau.

Ehoama. Terara, tera roa tu tau parau ea utou na. Eto utou henaaro ete haapee ea Tahete nee. Uatea roatu ea. cau, te huru aea e muraa eho aeta ete maetae, e mea maetae hoe te na te re, uatea roa ea u, ua faa rue te peu eno roatu. Tau parau mau te na e ene te parau haa vare e parau mau roatu te na. Terara roara ua hope tau parau.

Ehoama. Eta mae utou ete parau ea ete hoe au e ta utou parau.

Eaorana utou choama, ea ora hoe au.

Eaora toa hoe ta tou ea,

Jehovah.

Na POMARE EAREE NO TAHETE.

te mau hoa nou,

na Missionary Society,

Tee-London.

*Translation, as copied by the King.*

*Matavae, Otaheite, January 1st, 1807.*

FRYENDS,

I wish you every blessing friends in your residence in your country, with success in teaching this bad land, this foolish land, this wicked land, this land which is ignorant of good, this land that knoweth not the true God, this regardless land.

Friends, I wish you health and prosperity, may I also live, and may Jehovah save us all.

Friends with respect to your letter you wrote to me, I have this to say to you, that your business with me, and your wishes I fully consent to, and shall consequently banish Oro, and send him to Raatea—

Friends I do therefore believe and shall obey your word—

Friends I hope you also will consent to my request, which is this, I wish you to send a great number of men, women and children here—

Friends send also property, and cloth for us, and we also will adopt English customs—

Friends send also plenty of Muskets and Powder for wars are frequent in our country—should I be killed, you will have nothing in Tahete: do not come here when I am dead, Tahete is a regardless country, and should I die with sickness, do not come here. This also I wish, that you would send me all the curious things that you have in England.—Also send me every thing necessary for writing. Paper Ink—and Pens in abundance, let no writing utensil be wanting—

Friends I have done, and have nothing at all more to ask you for. as for your desire to instruct Tahete, is what I fully acquiesce in. This a common thing for people not to understand at first, but your object is good, and I fully consent to it, and shall cast off all evil customs.

What I say is truth, and no lie, it is the real truth—

This is all I have to write, I have done.

Friends write to me, that I may know what you have to say.—

I wish you life and every blessing

may I also live and may Jehovah save us all—

For POMARE KING OF TAHETE, &c &c

my friends

The Missionary Society  
London

## VIEWS OF SPAIN,

Taken in the Year 1805.

## No. I.

## CHARACTERISTIC DISPOSITION OF THE SPANIARDS.

The political situation of Spain, induces us to lay before our readers extracts from a recent account of that country, the MS. of which has very lately been transmitted to us by a friend to our work. We shall introduce chapters from this communication as convenience permits. We have selected that which follows, in the first instance, because it forms some justification of opinions introduced in our PERISCOPE for the present month.

There is no doubt but climate has an influence over the various characteristic dispositions of nations; but, to deduce from this alone the origin of serious and melancholy constitutions, is an error demonstrated by facts, which every individual is at liberty to verify. The climate of England is damp, and foggy: this is the cause of that spleen and taciturnity which prevail in the English nation, according to the opinion of the French; but the climate of Spain and Turkey is light, the sky serene and the sun always resplendent ought to incline the people of those countries to mirth; nevertheless the Turks and the Spaniards are silent, dull and thoughtful. The climate of Sweden and of Petersburg is cold, foggy and damp; yet, the Swedes and Russians are as lively as the French.

It is well ascertained that high degrees of civilization far from facilitating the expectation and display of great characters, tend only to restrain them within the bounds of established custom. The passions are masked by forms, and by those deceitful manners which are qualified with the denomination of politeness and *bon ton*; the inhabitants of cities generally lose in point of energy what they gain in civilization. The inhabitants of the country, or mountains, particularly, whose manners are harsh and rusticated, have more openness and sincerity of disposition. In cities, the great springs of the soul lose their elasticity, become rusty, and at length have neither play nor strength.

But to return to the Spaniards. What nation in the known world has a more ardent imagination, a more acute and penetrating wit? What people are more fiery, more enthusiastic, and more constant in their undertakings? No obstacle can discourage them; if any offer, they behold it coolly, and surmount it by dint of patience. The fortress of San Fernando, commonly called Figueras,

was overlooked by three mountains, two of which were within gun shot, and the third within reach of bombs. Had Figueras belonged to the French, or any other nation, they doubtless would have decided that it was best to fortify those three mountains, and thus prevent the approach of an enemy to the fortress. The Spaniards thought it more simple to lower the mountains; two are already reduced below the fire of the place, and they are at work in levelling down the third. The government thought proper to dig a port at Tarragona, a city in Catalonia. Tarragona is situated in the center of a bay that forms a semi-circle. Steep rocks line the shore all along. No piece of land favoured the intended enterprise; they decided to drive the sea further off; a mine was sprung in consequence of that decision, and a rock being thereby detached, and thrown forward, they formed a jetty about six thousand yards in length under which shelter their men of war have already passed the winter in perfect safety. It is intended to gain about four thousand yards more, and by the constant labour of seven hundred galley slaves, a work will be completed, which alone would establish the glory of the age. But Tarragona is in Spain, and the Spaniard who constantly aims at what is useful, labours without ostentation, and cares but little for that vapour called vanity. He does not publish wonders! as other nations have done, before they were undertaken; their utility alone distinguishes them after they are completed. It is reckoned that three feet a day are conquered from the sea by the exertions of these seven hundred galley slaves.

It is deserving of remark in the Spanish character, that a nation which carries passion to a degree of frenzy, is, in its intercourse with the sex, most open-hearted and sincere. The Spaniard possesses a brave and manly spirit; he speaks to his prince with respect, but likewise with a freedom that belongs to the proper dignity of man; a dignity which he is fully conscious of, and which foreigners confound with pride.

The Spaniard is proud; but his pride does not incline him to insolence and arrogance. He does not express much, but he is sincere in what he does express; he makes no show of politeness, but his benevolence proceeds from the heart. He is compassionate and kind, and displays no ostentation in his mode of doing good.

The Spaniards are thought to be grave; but gravity is the mark of nations and persons who think, and preserve their own dignity; and gravity does not exclude gaiety: whoever has seen them dance the *fandango* and *valero*, must have inferred that they are not always grave. To talk is the result of imperious necessity among the French; it is an error of vanity and good manners; to be silent is

reckoned a sign of pride and stupidity. The success of a man in society is calculated according to the quantity of words which he utters: the ideas he follows too closely are heavy; a matter deeply investigated becomes a tiresome subject of conversation. In a quarter of an hour, a Frenchman, a Parisian, particularly, must, if he wishes to acquire the reputation of a clever fellow, review all the news of the day, from politics down to fashions; explain the systems of cabinets, foretell their consequences, criticise the new productions, give the best account of an engagement, if in time of war, but above all he must not fail to mention *Mademoiselle Rolandeau's* song, and the tragic merits of *Mademoiselle Georges* or *Duchenois*. Thus qualified he may be deemed an accomplished, a charming man! The flegmatic Spaniard calculates, and speaks deliberately. He follows without vivacity the plan he has formed, but he follows it steadily. He therefore finishes what the Frenchman but begins. The Spaniard does not always perform great things, but he never undertakes useless ones. Silent by disposition, concentrating his ideas, he acquires the greater neatness of thought and propriety of expression. It requires four French sentences to convey an idea which the Spaniard will express in one. It might be asserted that a Spaniard has thought more during one year than a Frenchman during his whole life.

It has been pretty generally said, that Spaniards are lazy. But on what is this assertion founded? On the little activity observed among the Castilians. Go into Galicia, and there you will learn that sixty thousand Galicians yearly quit their province and spread as far as Andalusia. They set out in May, and return in September some bringing back from four to five pounds sterling. Thirty thousand, likewise, go yearly into Portugal, to labour in the harvest and vintage. They also bring back the earnings of their labour. Their country is gradually enriched with their industrious periodical emigrations. Visit Biscay, Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, Andalusia, and in general the mountainous provinces of Spain, with all those contiguous to the sea, and then charge their active and industrious inhabitants with idleness and indolence, if you can. The native of Castille is indolent, his national character is *otium cum dignitate*; but Castille is but one among many; it ought not to be taken for the whole, when you wish to be a fair and impartial judge. The aboriginal Spaniard is active, and apt to labour and industry. I confess that the Spaniard who descends from the Visigoths has not that ardour and aptitude which distinguishes the native Spaniard. The Castilian is lazy, it is true; but his indolence and laziness proceed rather from his partiality to ancient customs:

a ridiculous partiality, indeed, since it proves prejudicial to the good of society. From an immemorial lapse of time, the most arduous labours, those of agriculture, are, in Castille, allotted to that sex which nature has destined to alleviate the moral and physical pains of man; you see the women in the fields, ploughing, sowing the ground, while the men, wrapped up in their cloak, are basking in the sun in public places (*to mando el sol*)—and this is their only occupation.

To encourage women in the practice of these agricultural labours, the ancient Castilians instituted a distribution of prizes, which took place yearly, with which those who had distinguished themselves by their exertions were crowned. They thus, out of pride, recompensed that diligence which encouraged their indolence and sloth. This festival is abolished, but the Castilians are still lazy.

The celebrated author of the *Cartas Marruccas*, Colonel Don Joseph de Cadahalso, in a critique on his own countrymen, says, "There are a great many of them who rise late, take their chocolate very hot, and drink cold water afterwards; dress, go to market, purchase a couple of chickens; hear mass, return to the market place; walk about for a short time, enquire the chit chat news, return home, dine very slowly, take their afternoon nap (*siesta*), rise again, walk in the fields, return home, take refreshments, go into company, play, return at night, say their prayers, sop, and go to bed."

But what country has not its loungers, such as those who, at Paris, frequent the Thuilleries, the Champs Elysées, the Palais Royal; in London, New Bond Street, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, &c. whose chief morning occupation is a consultation with the bootmaker or taylor, and whose evening employment is, at Paris, the play-house, Frestati and La Roulette; in London the tavern, the theatres, houses of ill-fame, or gaming clubs. Of those three modes of idling time away, the Spanish is the least pernicious. But who would think of judging the English, or the French, from these particular instances? There are in every country persons who consume their days in futile occupations, and kill time in every way they possibly can.

The Spaniard is said to be ignorant: I think it has been pretty well ascertained that Spain has produced her list of literati and learned persons in various branches. As to the lower classes you very seldom indeed meet with an individual of the lowest extraction but who knows how to read or write; and we doubt much whether among persons selected throughout all Spain, an instance of such marked ignorance, as that exhibited by a Deputy to the French Legislative Assembly, who, in one of his enthusiastic fits on the means of



prosperity France possessed, independently of her colonies, exclaimed with emphasis "Have we not the *Orleans' sugar*?" Had this exquisite legislator spoken in Spain, he might have said, and with more reason, too: "Have we not the *Malaga sugar*?" Three fourths, perhaps, of the persons who read these memoirs, are ignorant that on the continent of Europe, on the southern coast of Andalusia, at Velez Malaga, in short, the sugar canes prosper, and yield as good and as fine sugar as those of Jamaica, or of St. Domingo. I find in Arthur Young an instance which may be adduced in support of the opinion which may justly be formed on French ignorance.

"I met at Beziers, in a well dressed shop-keeper, with an instance of ignorance which astonished me. He had teased me with a multitude of foolish questions, and asked me, for the third, or fourth time, what country I came from? I replied, I was a Chinese.—How far from hence to that place?—Two hundred leagues, replied I.—Two hundred leagues! Diable! that's a long way! And another time, a Frenchman, when I told him I was English; asked me, whether we had trees in England? I replied we had but a few. If we had rivers?—Oh, none at all.—what! few trees and no rivers, it must be very dull indeed!"

Major Dalrymple in his tour in Spain relates a circumstance that proves the attentive readiness of the Spanish nation to oblige. On reaching the village del Carpio, he was attracted towards the door of his *Posada* by the voice of a young person who was singing *sequidillas* (songs of a free description) accompanying herself on the guitar. The young men who had gathered round the singer, perceiving he was listening with attention, offered him a chair; and the young women enquired if he understood what she was singing. He having answered in the negative, she endeavoured to make him comprehend the meaning of the verses by reciting them without music.

I have said, that the Spaniard's characteristic features, were as strongly marked as those of the Englishmen. I mentioned, for example, that attachment which he has preserved to all his ancient customs and usages. A period fatal to humanity gave us an incontestible proof of the truth of this. At the time when the cause of God was joined with that of Kings, the enthusiasm among the Spaniards to support the views of their sovereign became general. Forty thousand monks offered to take arms, and run to the frontiers; but the court would not accept their offers. A Catalonian curate placed himself at the head of his parishioners, and discharged his duty during the war with much distinction. Several grandees solicited

leave to raise corps at their own expence. The dukes of Medina Celi and Infantado were the only noblemen who obtained that favour. They published throughout their (*estados*) estates that they had received the king's permission to raise men for his service; they admitted none but the sons of substantial persons, and they had numbers to chuse among. The duke of Infantado formed three batallions, furnished them with arms and clothing, gave them field pieces, and paid them until the first time they were reviewed by the king. Although this regiment, at the head of which he was placed, has not remained in the family, he has secured and still pays annuities to the wounded, the widows, and the relations of those who died on the field of battle.

Ought I not to mention as a characteristic proof of the national spirit, that organization of the smugglers of the Sierra Morena, who served in the army of Navarre during the whole war? Ubeda, their chief, on learning that war was declared against France, wrote to Don Ventura Caro, general of the army of Navarre, whose life he had saved in a journey which Don Ventura had undertaken, while he was colonel of the Sagunta dragoons. On returning from the camp at Gibraltar to Madrid, Don Ventura was stopt in the Sierra Morena, by a band of smugglers, at the head of which was Ubeda. The cool intrepidity he evinced on this critical occasion, pleased the chief of the Banditti so well, that he gave him a pass to preserve him from further molestation on the road. In fact, Don Ventura reached Madrid in perfect safety, and utterly forgot Ubeda and his band. On receipt of the smugglers' offers of service he mentioned them to the Court; and after the king's answer, he accepted their services, and sent them passports. Ubeda arrived at the head of three hundred smugglers, one hundred of whom were on horseback. They behaved with bravery during the war. The king has granted Ubeda the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and he enjoys the prerogatives and appointments attached to his rank: the major part of the smugglers resumed their former occupation, when peace took place, having acquired a species of knowledge which cannot but prove useful to them in their new expeditions.

That a grandee of Spain, a man enjoying all the prerogatives of his exalted birth and fortune, should seek by some sacrifices to preserve the rank he owes to the form of his government, is nothing extraordinary; there may be even some selfish considerations in his zeal: but for smugglers, highway robbers, who are only stimulated by the allurement of plunder, to whom the law had appointed a gibbet as a reward for their courage, to abandon voluntarily their licentious course, that

become safer in time of war, there being none or fewer troops to oppose them: and go to fight the common enemy without hope, not only of reward, but even of what constitutes the first object of their association, pillage; there seems in such a step a stamp of national spirit that cannot escape the eye of the observer.—At the moment when England is rising in mass to oppose a formidable resistance to her inveterate foe, it may well be doubted, whether the highwaymen have abandoned their respective posts to fly to the defence of their country.

In the war of 1793, when the Spaniards, repulsed on the river Fluvia, had reason to fear for Catalonia, this faithful though turbulent province, having just experienced a refusal from the court on certain claims asserted at the time, rose in a mass, and at her own expense, to defend her territory. The citizens of Barcelona defended that place, "*whither the republicans, according to M. Bourgoing, were called by secret wishes as deliverers.*" We know not whether the circumstance which took place on St. Peter's day, is a proof of the "secret wishes" formed, as the expenipotentiary, faulces by the inhabitants of Barcelona. One hundred and thirty two French prisoners were massacred by the mob, for having represented on the walls of the St. Augustin district, where they were confined, the king of Spain under a guillotine. They had also planted a tree of liberty in the court where they were allowed to walk, and indulged in many revolutionary speeches. Such was the result of the intrigues of agents, whom M. Bourgoing, the last minister from France at the court of Spain, previous to the declaration of war, acknowledges to have been French missionaries.

At this moment, when the treasures of America are wanted to carry on the war, the Generalissimo has made a call on the national spirit of the people, with his king's assent. In all the maritime towns, the clergy, nobility, and citizens, have subscribed for the building of gun boats, and other craft requisite for the protection of the coasts. In the interior, considerable sums have been carried to the royal treasury; the Archbishop of Seville has subscribed 46,000 reales a month, —nearly £700.

#### EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The state of the arts, like that of the empires and sovereignties of the day, presents various anomalies, which, to a spectator uninterested, though not unconcerned, are matters of reflection. From the nature of its institution, the Royal Academy is the annual repository of arts, yet the attempts making by artists of different descriptions to establish themselves as distinct bodies, augur nothing

favourable to this apparently well-established firm. That the public flock in crowds to enjoy the spectacle afforded by the exhibition at Somerset House, is a good sign: but, it is not so decisive of the state of the arts, and artists, as might be imagined. Should the speculations that are afloat prove profitable, it is impossible to foresee how far they may prove *exemplary*; or who also may take the hint, and speculate on profit. Neither can it escape the memory of some, or the observation of others, that a Royal Charter, not under the control of the Academy, may give "a local habitation and a name," to those who at present are not conscious of entertaining such contemplations. It is well, that the Royal Academy has not this year depended on its own strength. The elder members are evidently declining, as years advance: and the palm of merit is not in this exhibition due to those to whom it was formerly adjudged, with justice. Such is the state of all human establishments!

Mr. WEST is not, on the whole, equal to what we have seen him: he presents much merit in parts, but some of his expressions are liable to serious impeachments. We differ *toto calo*, from those who admire COPLEY this year: we recollect what he has been. NORTHCOLE's Romulus and Remus is, in our opinion, one of his very best performances, yet, unluckily, the wolf has somewhat the air of a hyæna, and this gives rather contradictory feelings to the mind of a spectator. The cause of this, as we conjecture, is the too strongly marked appearance of stripes on the wolf's back. WESTALL has hit on some very good characters; his Priam is much more of the feeble old man than most we have seen: among his councillors, some appear to be rather vulgar: if the artist chose to make them savage, yet he should have marked them with dignity. W's children have much merit. His holy family is a subject, of which when he has felt the difficulties, he will think less of his present picture. The Venus and Adonis of PHILLIPS, has many passages which shew that his skill is progressive.

THOMPSON has merit, and rising merit, too: though there is an unnecessary confusion in his picture of Love's Ingratitude, chiefly occasioned by some false lights about the limbs of the boy, yet the pictures of this artist do credit, not to himself only, but to the state of the arts among us. They possess a freedom of manner which makes amends for defects. The artist will understand what we mean when he comes to touch a proof from the engraving after his picture.

WOODFORD's picture of the Minstrel has merit: but the attendant has attractions superior to those of his master: the Minstrel is not precisely that character which we had imaged to ourselves; and the placing him up

on high is injudicious : a vale had been more suitable than a mountain to this performer.

WOODFORD'S portraits bespeak a rising artist.

DRUMMOND appears to advantage: yet his figure of captain Rogers presenting a pistol at the French boatswain, has the appearance of doing nothing to purpose, for want of a little fire and smoke from the mouth of the pistol: the expression is imperfect, through too minute attention to the point of time.

HALLS should have seen and studied some of WRIGHT of Derby's moonlights: his Hero and Leander has merit, but is not correctly thought. Leander is too near an approach to the character of Hercules: the whole management of the cast lights in this picture wants revising. This subject was treated by Wright, with all the effect of a hazy night; and in its companion picture, with all the terrors of a storm.

WILKIE'S "Card-players" has many excellent parts, and manifests a wonderfully correct eye in point of observation. Yet it is liable to exceptions. The light from the window could not strike the wall furthest from it with half that power which Mr. W. has given it: the gradations on the figures nearest to the window, being once well understood, this becomes evident. The butcher who is pointing, uses precisely the same action as the politician in "Scotland's Scathe"—in this, therefore, Mr. W. has repeated himself. The child held by the servant girl, is greatly inferior to the general merit of the piece. But, there are touches in this picture, that are extremely ingenious: the very multiplicity of objects is amusing; in the place where they are found, no objection lies against them, as unlikely or unnatural, and some of them are admirably made out, yet without harshness.

Among the portraits we must place first those of Sir W. BEECHY: they are honourable to his pencil; and if they wear as well as we wish them, posterity will acknowledge many obligations to his skill. Perhaps a greater body of colour might obviate this remark. OWEN has this year done himself great credit: even beyond our expectations. LAWRENCE has taken uncommon pains with his portrait of Mr. Pitt: he has intended to justify his claims to applause, and he has succeeded. The subject was difficult: but in our apprehension, this picture presents the man. His portrait of Lady Hood is good: but the long naked arm wants an accompaniment. There are many good portraits in the rooms; but these, however interesting to individuals, are of no great moment to the public, generally speaking, and are little susceptible of improvement from remarks, unless made with the pictures themselves present to justify those remarks.

Among the landscapes there are many pleasing specimens. LOUTHERBOURG is an artist of established reputation. He is a mannerist, to be sure, but that defect is less sensible when his pictures are seen singly, or in pairs. ARNOLD has merit, and CALLCOTT also. The Messrs. Daniells distinguish themselves by their East Indian subjects, which add much to the variety, the interest, and the merit of the room.

There are several *thoughts of subjects*, from which our capital artists may take valuable hints. What a noble picture might Mr. TURNER make from the "Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah!"

The art of enamel is so exquisitely practised by BONE, that we need not enlarge on its merits. We could be glad that it were always employed on subjects deserving to be perpetuated. This artist's copy of the head of Camden the antiquary, has suggested to us a thought, that he should endeavour to convey to future ages the likenesses of our great and eminent men, in a regular size and series; it were wisely done in our nobility to prevent the portraits of their ancestors from perishing, as many of them are apt to do, when painted on cloth, or even on panel, by having them copied in this *eternal* manner of operation; and either forming galleries of them, or presenting them to some national establishment, the British Museum, for instance, in which the public might with due veneration commemorate their characters.

Sculpture, this year, displays as much merit as ever we recollect: not that there are so many *great* works, as we have known, but that the collection is *good*. There are sundry excellent portraits, models, &c. We cannot praise Mr. HOPPER'S figure of Mercury: it is deficient in lightness. It is rather a model of natural life, than an instance of that ideal character which so much attaches art to heroes, deities, &c. because they allow liberty of fancy, and, the imagination in treating them may collect its powers, unite them in the efforts it makes, and direct them *ad libitum*. This Mercury may carry a load, as well as a message: certainly he is not the *swift* messenger of Olympus: the extreme of agility and neatness of form. Mr. CHANTRY'S "Bust of Satan," is a bold attempt: but, there is something of a female character in the features, which utterly disagrees with the immense mass of neck, imitated, we know not for what reason, from the Hercules. This Satan is influenced by momentary passion, not by deep malignity, by lasting, concealed, latent, watchful, *insidious* hatred. Yet such is the character which he should exhibit: that *sly* mischief-making disposition, which Milton has so well expressed, and which is implied in the name *serpent*, or *nachash*, given to him in the Hebrew scripture.

Architecture boasts of but little that is striking by its superiority over its annual average of merit. We must, however, distinguish Mr. Gandon, this year; his "open temple of the Greeks," though perhaps, could Pausanias behold it, he would not find it much of a resemblance, is nevertheless a performance of great ingenuity and merit.

We desire that our non-specification of many other subjects amply deserving of notice, may be attributed to its true cause, the impossibility of comprising them all in our pages. We readily allow the arts a share in our attention: but, should we attempt to specify artists, to their wishes, we should greatly exceed the limits to which necessity restricts us.

We have some inclination to admonish Dr. Charles Burney, Professor of Ancient Literature to the Royal Academy, on the want of that attention to classical correctness which is manifested by the artists too generally. We are afraid that he does not point out to the youth educated in the academy, the proper course of studies for them to pursue; or the proper models to form that course which should be worthy of their study. Or, do the young men disregard his advice? This we are certain of, that so many false thoughts, so many representations of actions as they could not, probably, (perhaps we might say, *possibly*) have occurred, would not be found in the works of our artists, if they would study their pieces more. We therefore recommend to them learning, science, general information; not pedantry, but that knowledge of persons, places, things, manners, implements, insignia, &c. &c. which may justify the applause of the well-informed, who never can be satisfied with the mere tricks of art, and the performances of the hand, however laboured, or even faithful and exquisite.

The SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS have, this year, exerted themselves to very good purpose. They have furnished two rooms with performances, many of which are truly honourable to the Arts. We give no opinion on the propriety of their absence from Somerset-House, nor on the advantages to be expected by Art, from a second society starting up, distinct from this, and professedly, with no ill intention against it. Our opinion is, that concord is the means of increasing merit as well as strength: and that separations are productive of enmity in the end, whatever be their intention at the beginning. Merit may be so divided and subdivided, that its powers may be frittered away to nothing: and the public, finding so many different (feeble) calls on its attention, may through mere distraction attend to none of them. This is not denying that the new society comprises men of merit, but it is a hint to these and to

others, to be cautious, lest that merit becomes its own enemy, by rivalry and mismanagement.

In attempting to convey an idea by description of the labours of the artists in water colours, we shall say, that many of the landscapes and the effects of their clear-obscure are admirable: that their sites are well chosen, and that the lights of some of them are brilliant, interesting, and varied. We shall not particularise any of these, though we deny not that our judgement distinguished some: their united excellence is very striking. Mr. Pococke's drawings of shipping are distinguished by correctness, and by a clever management, which combines expression with effect. Miss Byrne's fruit and flower pieces are admirable: that they do not yet equal works of that description, which we have seen in oil, we admit, but they display talent, and hint very strongly at what may be expected when time shall have matured this lady's abilities.

Mr. Shelley has some good miniatures: but we think his management of smaller groups is preferable to that of his compositions containing many figures. He is usually graceful and genteel: when we do find him vulgar, it is contrary to our expectation. His "Madonna," is no Madonna; his "Chloe in the grove," is too broad in the body: his "Joy" is not light and airy enough: and his "Nymphs listening to Selim" are crowded, inasmuch, that two figures tell for one. These defects notwithstanding, Mr. S. ranks among our first painters in miniature; and has produced pictures every way worthy of being proposed as *exemplars* of Art.

The application of water colours to history painting derives little estimation from the present collection. Yet from some things that we see, we anticipate superior things. Heaphy's drawings of *subjects* have great merit. They are managed with uncommon address; their effect of light and shade is generally spirited, their expression and finishing admirable. The *accompaniments* are beautifully finished. But we must caution this artist against vulgarity: let him not mistake us; we do not mean simplicity, nor even rusticity: but there is such a thing as an ill choice of subject, an ill choice of the moment of time in marking that subject, and an ill choice of character introduced in the mode of telling that subject. Our caution will not be lost, we trust, on his future performances.

We desire to drop a hint to the managers of this society on the mode of hanging the drawings: being glazed, they reflect their opposites on the other side of the room, to their own disadvantage. Perhaps a somewhat greater inclination of the pictures might obviate this inconvenience.



## NOSE-LOGY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;—Your account of Dr. Gall's hypothesis on the cranium \* is interesting; and has given me great satisfaction. I observe, however, that he has paid little or no attention to the features of the countenance: which I very much regret. Being familiarly known among my acquaintance, by the appellation of *Nosey*, or more correctly perhaps *Nosé*, I have particularly studied this part of the human physiognomy. King William's nose, you know, Sir, was what is called a Roman nose, or *Aquiline*, because it rose in the middle, somewhat like the beak of that royal bird, the eagle. My own nose is fully as prominent in the midst, as was that of our great deliverer from popery and arbitrary power.—But, Sir, the Chairman of our club, who is *snub-nosed* himself, obstinately insists, that what I call a *handsome* nose, is really preposterous,—an unnatural appendage to the face. Now, it so happens, that since your article on Mr. Daniel's African Scenery,† was read in the club, we have examined that work together, and have found that the *Boschmen* have *no nose at all*. My friend *Snub*, insists that these are the true sons of nature, unvitiated by any mal-practices of civilization; and, therefore, that these are the *correct* and primitive models of human configuration. The nose, says he, has been unnaturally enlarged among Europeans, by efforts at more than ordinary keenness of smell among those who have studied perfumes and scents, it has been so unremittingly subjected to the operations of squeezing, wiping, and in some instances pulling, that it has assumed a proportion altogether enormous. He proceeded, the other evening, so far as to say, that he did not doubt, that by breeding *in and in*, among the possessors of the most remarkable of these *additions*, that the human nose might be elongated till it rivalled an elephant's proboscis: but, said he, turning to me, the increase of the nose, would be no indication of the increase of wit. You must know, Sir, he is a much better speaker than I am, yet I made bold to answer, that the true reason why Nature had not bestowed more nose on these wild *Boschmen*, certainly was, because they had no use for it—for what had they to smell to, in the deserts of Africa? and as to the use of a handkerchief, it was unnecessary where noses were unknown. And indeed, I did not chuse to be judged by a nation of barbarians, who having lost every degree of civilization as well as their noses, had, probably, been degraded and banished

from their betters, and by losing their original features, were now marked as *flats*, by the operative hand of Nature herself.

I was willing, and am still willing, to let any reasonable, civilized, polite, social, and intelligent people, determine this question: but not a wild crew of savages, a banditti allied in feature and manners to *Oran Otangs*, and monkeys: among whom, to be sure, noseless profiles may pass for charming; I affirm, said I, that a nose is as necessary as eyes to a well-made man: and only those who have no eyes can speak against the nose. Sure I am, that the nose was highly esteemed in antiquity; neither Jupiter nor Apollo ever appears without a nose: and what do we think of a noseless *Venus*? in short, I hinted pretty strongly that the *Boschmen* were a race, who having lost their noses from causes not at all to their credit, were banished from human society, lest they should disturb the imagination of pregnant women and produce a race monstrous by deficiency. These, said I, have really bred *in and in*, till they have lost all resemblance to their honest progenitors. Ah, Mr. Editor, my opponent affected to turn up his nose at my argument, but in this I had the advantage of him: yet finding that neither of us would abandon the vindication and *honourification* too, of our noses respectively, it was at length determined by the club, that the matter should be proposed to the learned societies of Europe, in the manner of a prize question; as follows:—"Given, the height, length, breadth, depth, thickness, and solid contents of the human skull in the temperate zone, that is to say, from N. lat. 35. to 60. the position of the eyes, and the mouth; the projection of the chin and the recession of the forehead, to determine geometrically the proper dimensions of the nose: its extent at the nostrils: the opening of the nostrils themselves—the rise of the ridge: the insertion of the same into the forehead, and its proper situation in the countenance. The whole to be confirmed by examples, with instances of the advantages and disadvantages of noses, not conformed to this geometrical proportion, also rules for the regulation of noses according to the most generally admitted authorities. The dissertation to be written in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Siamese, or Japanese,—or in short, in any language, living or dead;—and sent to the Office of the LITERARY PANORAMA, at any time before Jan. 1st, 1810."

This proposition restored good humour among us; and I hope, Mr. Editor, you will do us the favour to notice the dissertations as soon as they arrive, which will oblige all the club, and none more than, yours, &c.

Nosé.

\* For *Craniology* and *Podology*, compare *Panorama*, Vol. III. pp. 620, 806, 843, 1202.

† Idem, Vol. IV. pp. 28, 79.

Vol. IV. [*Lit. Pan.* June, 1808.]

## CORNISH TIN-MINES.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir, Having read in your number for March a description of the tin-miners in Cornwall, I beg leave to send as an accompaniment, the following account of the principal mine at Polgoth near St. Austle, extracted from Lipscomb's journey into Cornwall: the insertion of which will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

*Account of some of the Cornish Tin-Mines, from Lipscomb's Journey into Cornwall.*

The tin-mines with which this country abounds, vary in extent, and still more in the quality of their productions. The tin ore is sometimes found almost pure and unalloyed, but more generally incorporated with foreign bodies,—gold and silver, mundic, spar, copper, &c. are often blended together with the clay which contains the tin.

The ancient mines are all subterraneous; but there are now some few large pits totally uncovered, and called stream mines, from the ore being separated from the soil in which it is found, by a current of water, conducted through the pit. The first we visited was of this kind. It is a square pit, fifty feet deep, and about thirty fathoms over; situated in the parishes of St. Austle, Mervagissey, and St. Ewe, and known by the appellation of,—*The happy Union*.

The different strata cut through, before the miners reach the ore, are—1st, light sand intermixed with clay, about 15 feet; 2, dark stiff clay, 4 feet; 3, light grey clay, 5 feet; 4, peat of various colours, intermixed with sand, 8 feet; 5, light greyish clay and pebbles, 3 feet; 6, tin ground, strong, yellowish, and mixed with gravel, and pure tin in grains.

Several small streams are collected, from various sources, and brought to the verge of the pit; in trickling down the sides of which, the strata numbered two and three are turned red.

This water is turbid, and has a nauseous taste. It falls into little basins or troughs; into which the miners throw with their shovels, the tin ground dug out of the bottom of the mine. The water separates the stones which contain ore, from the sand and clay with which they are mixed: the refuse is thrown out; the pure tin and ore put into baskets or boxes slung on ropes; and conveyed out of the mine by the assistance of an engine, which raises, alternately, the superfluous water and these boxes.

This mine was discovered about the year 1781; and the profits of it are immense; the labour of getting out the ore being so inconsiderable.

The tin ground, or bed of ore, varies in thickness from five to eight or ten feet; but

as the extent of this stratum is probably very considerable, whenever that part of it which is at present open, shall have been entirely worked up, the managers intend to pursue its course, and not to dig deeper until they have more completely exhausted it. Below the stratum of tin ground is a bed of stiff clay called shill or shale.

The peat is found lying upon a bed of shells and gravel: it is called by the miners, *fenney turf*; and is used for fuel. It differs very little from the peat dug out of pits, near the course of the river Kennet in Berkshire.

The branches of very large oak and other trees, are found in many places, entire, and of a firm consistence: the smaller twigs, acorns, hazle nuts and bark, also maintain their forms, but are friable; but the leaves are all completely decayed, so that the more solid parts lie imbedded in them. We saw one tree lying almost horizontally in the stratum, which measured nine or ten feet long, and was at least a foot in diameter. A pretty severe blow with a sharp spade penetrated about three inches, within which the texture of the wood seemed not to have lost its usual firmness. This curious production is of a light reddish colour, when first dug up; but immediately acquires a darker hue, upon being exposed to the air. This change is so striking, that the bright colour vanishes with as much celerity as breath evaporates from a polished surface.

The peat vegetates; but none of the other strata, above or below, appear to have any intermixture of vegetable matter. The horns of deer and other quadrupeds are found among the peat.—The idea of the tinners is—that the shells, trees, &c. were brought hither by the flood.

The native ore or tin, having been washed from the impurities of the soil, is carried in little carts, which the miners call *tuns*, to the stamping mills. It is there conducted, through a trough, under the cast iron heads of large hammers, which rise and fall alternately; and, by this process, reduce the pebbles containing the ore, to an impalpable powder, the particles of which are mashed through a grating, in which the apertures are no larger than those of a nutmeg grater. The grosser parts are again exposed to the force of the stamping hammers, and diluted with a greater quantity of water, until the whole is sufficiently reduced to pass through the grating. It is then conveyed to the smelting-houses, passes through the furnace, is cast into large pieces, and sent to the towns called "Coinage Towns," or "Stannary Courts," to be stamped, weighed, &c. and afterwards exported. More business is now transacted at St. Austle, than at either of the other towns.

From hence we proceeded to the great mine at Polgoth, which is not far distant.

This vast subterranean cavern is said to be an hundred and twenty fathoms deep. The shafts where the miners descend, and by which the ore is raised to the surface, are scattered over an extent of sterile country; whose dreary appearance, and the sallow faces of the miners, concur to awaken the most dismal and gloomy ideas. But, though rugged the surface, the interior is fraught with the richest treasures, "hid fast in the quarries, or sunk deep in the mines." Though withered the countenance and faded the complexion of the human race, by their labours the finest works of art are brought to perfection; and their industry is a strong pillar of the state.

The descent into the mine is performed by means of ladders placed almost perpendicularly, so that it is a very dangerous passage. You are furnished with a suit of cloaths, adapted to the service you are about to engage in, upon signifying your intention to visit the interior of the mine; and are accompanied by a guide who carries a light before you.

The damps of these subterraneous caverns are sometimes so baneful and offensive, that the stranger, unaccustomed to expeditions of this nature, is not unfrequently tempted to recede, rather than expose himself to their noxious effects.

We descended more than forty ladders, slippery with humidity, and some of them almost worn out by the feet of the labourers, before we reached the deepest part of the mine.

At the foot of each ladder is a narrow pause, or landing place, and at certain intervals, are openings into different beds of ore. I could not discover that there was any material difference between the quality of the tin dug in the lowest stratum, and that which is found nearer the surface; but the quantity of clay, spar, dross, mundic, &c. mixed with the ore, varies in different parts. Some specimens were shewn us, of a beautiful intermixture of copper, silver, and tin ore, with very brilliant and transparent spar.

Those who dig in these wretched and dismal excavations are under the necessity of breathing so much impure air, that their health is speedily injured; and they die, at an early period, hectic and paralytic: but the wages paid for labour are so considerable, that workmen are always to be met with, ready to sacrifice their strength in these dark and gloomy mansions, in which for weeks and months together they are excluded from a gleam of day light.

At about the depth of fifty or sixty feet below the surface, water begins to collect; percolating through the different strata. The lower parts of the mine would, of course, be overflowed by it, and the working of the ore completely obstructed, if it were not con-

stantly carried off:—this process is now performed by an immense steam-engine.

This extraordinary piece of mechanism raises sixty-three gallons of water at every stroke, and performs fourteen of these motions every minute. The water thrown out upon the surface, by means of this wonderful machine, runs off like a river; and, being conducted to the mine before described, under the name of the happy union or stream-mine, is there made use of, to separate the ore from the soil, in the manner already mentioned.

After having contemplated the wonders around us, both of nature and art, until our surprise and admiration had given place to the less pleasing sensations of hunger and fatigue, we left the mine, and ascended once more into the cheerful light of day, feeling all the fulness of that beautiful but figurative description of *Morell*, when he brings the merchant *Abdallah*, out of the belly of the mountains of *Tasgi*:—nor, could the astonished *Tasgites*, (according to the same fable) have felt more wonder and amazement at the presence of their new sultan, when he came forth out of the bowels of the earth, than was impressed upon the countenances of some genteel travellers, who had just arrived at the shaft of the mine at *Polgooth*, when we emerged into day-light, in the grotesque habits with which the tinners had furnished us, covered with filth, dripping with moisture, and besmeared with all the various productions of the soil.

The miners are a race of men distinct from the common class of British subjects: they are governed by laws and customs almost exclusively their own; and wild as the hordes of *Africa*, they are separated from the manners of modern improvement, and resemble the primitive possessors of an uncultivated soil, rather than kindred brethren of a great and enlightened nation.

What an instructive lesson does the conduct of these men teach to the restless and turbulent spirit of factious inquietude! Remote from the advantageous influence of a court, unbiassed by ministerial intrigues, subject to every hardship, and exempt from none of those evils, injuries and oppressions, on which the democracy of *England* lay so much stress,—the miners of *Cornwall* are loyal to their king. Have they not heard,—have they not seen—factious men endeavouring to excite prejudices against the government of their country? Is their loyalty founded in ignorance? or will it be confessed that it grows out of their security, and the impartial blessings in which even these men exult? Yes! they are loyal! loyal, in spite of the most active exertions of the disaffected, for even into the tin mines of these remote regions, the emissaries of jacobinism were sent. The system of anarchy has been published here! the thunders of revolutionizing uproar re-

sounded in these carens, and the empoisoned darts of anti-monarchists, shot from the quiver of sedition by the bow of deceit, have penetrated even into the bowels of the earth.

The tree of *French* liberty will not take root. In more propitious climes, it withers; though nurtured by the blood of kings, and sheltered by the banners of republicanism. How then shall this tender plant be raised in a foreign soil? where the deadly influence of its destructive poison is known to the rudest of the inhabitants, and where even the labourer of the mine reveres that sacred establishment, which makes him feel it an honour to be a *Briton*.

FAMINE AMONG THE BUFFALOES IN THE EAST-INDIES—MEANS OF PREVENTING IT.

The following article is addressed to the Editor of the Government Gazette at Madras, by Dr. Anderson; the same gentleman who contributed to relieve our gallant tars from the horrors of the scurvy in long voyages, by recommending the use of pickled mangoes; the account of which will be found in *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 804—where *Calcutta* is erroneously inserted instead of *Madras*.

Sir:—Being credibly informed that not less than 20,000 cattle, chiefly buffaloes, have lately died within 30 miles of this place for want of forage, I beg leave to call the attention of the readers of your paper to the cultivation of a plant sent here by the Honourable Court of Directors, and still known by the name of the Kew Nopal—of which that animal is so fond, that I have had some difficulty to preserve even the best rooted plants from their depredations.

The plantations made in the Northern Circar, were eaten up by the people in the year 1792, when that country was afflicted by the famine, but in Tinnevely last year I had plants of it brought me to Tutacoria by the fishermen from different parts of the coast, and at Conttallum, the collector was so obliging, as to have Kew Nopal plants forwarded from Alvannevely, and other parts of the country, which I took every care in my power, to see planted in favorable situations, indeed some of the polygars, thankfully received at my hands, seeds of the bastard cedar tree, and guinea grass; and before I left Conttallum, I had plantations of guinea grass made in the ravines of the mountains at 17 different places, that there should remain no chance of its ever being lost in a country where the months of February, March, April and May are so hot and dry, that when the rains fall in June, many of the cattle carried out to the plough, unable to return home, are left all night on the open ground.—More attention ought to be paid to the bastard cedar, as it is more delectable food for horses, cows, sheep and goats, than any kind of grass.—*Garden, May 27, 1807.*

PRAYERS IN LONDON FOR THE KING OF SWEDEN'S SUCCESS; AND STATE OF RELIGION IN SWEDEN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR; Happening to be at a dissenting place of worship, where the following letter was read from the pulpit, I desired a copy of it, for the purpose of its appearing in your miscellany. If it should please God, to crown with success the efforts of the King of Sweden to defend himself: it will give weight to the observation, that the countries hitherto subjected to the degrading yoke of Buonaparté, have been such as had most eagerly received the polluting and unchristianizing sentiments of Voltaire and his impious associates.

I am, Sir, &c.—T. C.

My dear Sir;—As the prayer meeting on account of the state of the nation will be this evening at your place of worship, I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety and importance of making the present situation of our only remaining ally on the continent, the King of Sweden, the subject of especial remembrance in the prayers of the congregation. I am led to this observation not merely by political considerations, but by those of a religious kind. The King himself is represented by respectable persons as an object of Christian affection as well as of political regard. He is said to be a man who really fears God; and it has been observed of him by a diplomatic character in this country, "he is an excellent man; but he reads his Bible too much." Such a disqualifying circumstance in the eyes of a courtier will appear to you more than a thousand eulogies. It appears also by letters received by gentlemen belonging to the society which I usually attend, that the religious state of the country is encouraging.

I shall give you two extracts from letters, relative to Denmark and Sweden, in that respect. The one is dated Gottemburgh, March 1.

"You will have observed with much interest the doings of the Lord on the northern part of the continent. It has pleased him to command the sword to enter the land where I was labouring, that the inhabitants might feel that there is a God, who ruleth on high, and observeth the goings of the children of men. I need not inform you of the deplorable state of Denmark in regard to religion. Contempt for the laws of Heaven had arisen to the most awful height, and every thing that seemed to have any connection with the Gospel of Christ was ridiculed and cried down with public applause. Who that was eye-witness to these things, and was any ways acquainted with the method of the Divine proceedings as to nations, could from the be-



ginning keep himself from predicting their fall, although he could not say by what means it should happen?"

The other is from Stockholm, dated March 3.

"My letters of introduction soon brought me acquainted with many of the Lord's dear people here; for (thanks be to God!) it is not in Stockholm as in Copenhagen. There are not a few faithful zealous preachers of the Gospel here. Religion is warmly supported by the Court, and many of the first people among the nobility: numbers of the lower classes also know and love the Saviour."

I could easily give you other pleasing extracts; but my time, as well as yours, forbids.

I am, &c.

April 6, 1808.

W. A.

#### ON THE AYA-PANA PLANT.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir, in the account of the Brazils by a Portuguese gentleman, inserted in Vol. III. p. 892, I do not find any mention of the above plant. Thinking it might be interesting, I have taken the liberty of transmitting it.—Yours, SCRUTOR.

The Aya-Pana grows in South America, on the right bank of the Amazon river. It is also indigenous to the Brazils. It was carried from thence, a few years ago, by a French captain to the Isle of France; and has increased so rapidly, by means of cuttings, that there is scarcely a habitation on the island where it is not cultivated. The public garden there is constantly filled with sick persons, who come to solicit some leaves of the plant as a medicine. It is applied with great success in cases of dropsy, the bite of scorpions, and for all kinds of wounds.

We shall select a few instances.

M. Coute was bitten in the right hand by a scorpion. A violent inflammation with great pain succeeded. Some leaves of the Aya-Pana were pounded, and applied to the wound, which was cured in a few hours.

A negro was bitten by a fish in those seas called a *last*. Its bite is so venomous, that, prior to the discovery of the Aya-Pana, amputation of the part affected was always necessary. Some leaves were pounded, and applied to the negro's hand, and the next day it was cured. Another negro had every appearance of a dropsy, and was cured by an infusion of the plant.

The French captain, above mentioned, had bruised his left leg very severely. He first washed it with a warm decoction, and then applied the leaves which were kept on by a bandage, and continually wetted. He recovered in a fortnight.

M. Michaux sent some seeds to the national garden in Paris, but they have not succeed-

ed well. The writer of this article, M. Ventenat, says, that if we are permitted to doubt of the virtues of the Aya-Pana, its botanical characters are so simple that there can be no incertitude with regard to the species to which it belongs. He places it among the corymbifera, and distinguishes it as follows:

Eupatorium-Aya-Pana, foliis lanceolatis, integerrimis, inferioribus oppositis, superioribus alternis; calicibus subsimplicibus, multifloris.

The stem is strait, full of branches, of a deep brown colour, about the thickness of a quill, and a metre in height. Those persons who have the work on the "plants of Malmaison," will find in it a plate and a more detailed description of the Aya-Pana. It appears to have escaped Mr. Barrow's researches, as he takes no notice of it.

#### REMAINS OF LOUIS XVI.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—As many pages of the early numbers of your valuable repository have been devoted to record the sufferings of that ill fated monarch Louis XVI.\* and family, perhaps you will not refuse a corner to the following little incident which Kotzebue relates of himself, while at Paris.

"Louis XVI. and Marat, in short, all the venerable as well as the worthless victims of the revolution, are so completely sunk in oblivion, that all my pains to discover the church-yard of *La Madeleine*, where they are buried, were fruitless; my *laquais de place* pretended to know nothing at all about it. At last I was informed, that this church-yard had been sold to a smith, who had converted it into a garden. I instantly repaired to the spot, but the smith was not at home; the people of the house would not vouch for the correctness of my information, but were of opinion that not a single trace of graves remained in their garden, for the quick-lime thrown into the holes in which the corpses had been buried had consumed them all. To be brief, I was obliged to withdraw, however much I had wished to stand on the spot where the bones of unfortunate men and ruffians remain mixed together.—A lady afterwards assured me that the spot was not only still to be found; but that it was even planted with *three lilies*: the owner, however, owing to the too great crowd of visitors, had shut his garden to every body."

Yours, &c.

HONOUR THE KING.

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. I. pp. 69. 1005, 1225.

More particulars relative to that unfortunate family, which the opportunity we enjoyed by living at Versailles, enables us to make known, shall appear hereafter.

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## TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The following interesting narrative is extracted from the journal of two gentlemen, who recently undertook a journey through North America, from the Gulf of Florida to Quebec.

"We left this place (New York) on the 25th July, 1806, taking with us only a change of linen, and we arrived there again on the 18th of July, 1807. We travelled mostly on foot, excepting where a water passage offered. My brother William employed himself in taking sketches of most of the fine views and natural curiosities that have come in our way. Our route was first to Albany, the falls of the Mohawk and Niagara rivers, thence across Lake Erie, down the Alghanny river to Pittsburg. Here we stayed for three or four weeks, having fitted up a boat peculiar to these rivers, called an ark, with a fire-place and sleeping-birth. We laid in our stores of provisions, cooking utensils, &c. and commenced our voyage down the mighty rivers Ohio and Mississippi on the 1st December, and arrived at Orleans in April, in our boat, in which we had lived fourteen weeks. These arks are literally floating wooden houses; the one we had was 24 feet long and 12 feet broad, and square at both ends. Rowing or sailing was out of the question: we trusted to the current for head-way; we had a pair of large oars for guiding the boat clear of rocks, old trees, &c. The Ohio is gentle and placid, unless agitated by storms, which are very common; in such cases, we made our boat fast to a tree on shore. In still, serene weather, we suffered our vessel to float night and day, sleeping soundly till the morning. The average run of the current was about three miles an hour. On its banks are many handsome towns, and the country abounds in game. At Marietta were three ships of 300 tons, nearly finished. It is a curious fact, that ships built above 2,000 miles inland, should have a natural navigation to the ocean. The character of the Mississippi is entirely different from that of the Ohio: its waters very muddy and boisterous; its banks flat and uninhabited for a hundred miles together, and no chance of getting provisions, but occasionally from the wild men of the woods. These harmless creatures often boarded us from their canoes; and their visits were welcomed, as they brought us venison, turkies, wild honey, bear-meat, &c. for which we gave them apples, biscuits, &c. These things were very grateful to us, after living four or five weeks upon bacon. On the Mississippi, boats seldom attempt to float in the night, this powerful river running in many places at the rate of eight miles an hour, and being

very full of large timber, whose limbs often appear above the water, and against which the current roars with the noise of a cataract. From New Orleans we returned by land to New York, a journey very little short of three thousand miles the route we took, as we went considerably out of our way to see some natural curiosities. We travelled about fourteen days in Lower Louisiana. From the city of Natches, on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, to Nashville, is a wilderness of about five hundred miles, inhabited by two powerful nations of Indians, the Chatawaws, and the Chihawaws. At Natches we purchased a mule, and packed our provisions for 20 days, for the performance of this journey. We now entered quite a new kind of life. We slept regularly in the woods; our bedding consisted of a blanket and bear-skin, with a thin tent, which answered the double purpose of a mosquito-bar and a shelter from the night dews. We had a tomahawk, a flint, a steel, and tinder, and thus equipped we commenced our journey, making a fire two or three times a day, for the purpose of boiling our chocolate, toasting our bacon, &c. At night, we made a good fire, as near as we could bear it, and with a good length of rope we tied our mule to a tree to graze. We had fine weather, and all went on very pleasantly for some time, when I was seized with a second-day ague. This shook and tormented me very much, and at last I was obliged to lay up in an Indian wigwam for about a week. These good creatures did all they could for my comfort, which, however, was not much, the best bed they could give me was a bear-skin on the ground. This happened about 200 miles from the abode of white men. I got something better, but the ague left me very weak for some time. In our route to this place, we came through the state of Tennessee, by the way of Nashville, Knoxville, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. We likewise passed through the federal city, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; at the former place we were gratified with a sight of Mr. Jefferson. He was returning from his morning ride, unattended even by a single servant: this, we were told, was his usual custom. We have planned a journey to Boston, and one to Lower Canada, Montreal, and Quebec, which will finish our travels in this land, when we shall return to visit and consult with our friends, as to our future proceedings."

Our readers will find in referring to *Panorama*, Vol. II. pp. 131, 373, an interesting letter of Capt. Clark cursorily describing his travels from the Mouth of the Missouri through the interior parts of North America to the Pacific Ocean, during the years 1804, 5, and 6.—An edition of the original work is now in the press, and will soon appear.

## M. DE RULHIÈRE.—RETENTIVE MEMORY.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

Sir,—The following little anecdote of M. R. whose works you reviewed in Vol. III. p. 957, may perhaps amuse your readers, as a striking instance of the vast powers of a retentive memory.—C. W.

It appears that M. R. had given his word of honour to Catherine II. that his work on the Revolution of Russia should not be published during her life. It was not, however, the less known at Paris, having been often read at private parties. To this species of mystery his work owed its great reputation, which was in some degree sullied when it issued from the press; for, though it sold very well, it did not excite the interest that was expected.

M. R. was told one day that a copy of his history had been seen in a particular society. Greatly distressed [for his life depended on its privacy], and being well convinced that he had never confided the MS. to any one; he endeavoured to trace the affair to its source. He soon learned that the bishop of Alais possessed a copy. He went to him, and was greatly astonished on verifying the fact. The Bishop had heard it read only twice, and his memory had assisted him in transcribing it with the greatest correctness. To tranquilize M. R.'s mind, the bishop generously threw his copy into the fire.

## ANECDOTES OF THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL RIBAS.

Joseph Ribas, a Neapolitan, of Spanish extraction, possessed in a supreme degree of all the vices of his countrymen, without any of their good qualities. Singing, dancing, drinking, versed in various languages, and full of buffoonery, he was admitted into all the bacchanalian orgies. Never was a man more supple, wary, jesuitical, vile, crafty, and hypocritical. Being banished from some of the states of Italy on account of his malpractices, he took refuge at Leghorn, at the time that the famous Orlov commanded the Russian fleet. Orlov found Ribas a useful instrument in the infamous plot he had meditated of carrying off the unfortunate daughter of the Empress Elizabeth. After this scandalous exploit, Ribas considering he had rendered an essential service to Russia, went to Petersburg with a recommendation from Orlov. He was at first placed in a corps of land cadets. In that situation he contrived to gain the confidence of old Betzkoi, who was at that time Director general of the corps, and in great repute for his plan of public instruction. Betzkoi even gave him his daughter in marriage, the famous Natalie Sakalow, maid of honour to Catherine, and known by

her correspondence with the learned Jameray Duval. The empress, by the solicitations of Betzkoi, afterwards confided to Ribas the son whom she had by Gregory Orlov, Bobrinsky, who accompanied him on his travels, and to whom Ribas communicated all his vices. On his return he was promoted to the rank of colonel of carabiniers. Prince Potemkin, who made him subservient to every purpose, finished by making Ribas an admiral, and gave him the command of a flotilla destined for the siege of Kilia and Ismail. Being an officer of very moderate abilities, and a very bad seaman, Ribas made his impudence serve instead of talents, and was always ready to appropriate the merit and labours of others. Achmatow and the chevalier Lombard fell sacrifices to his base jealousy. Their experience and valour offending his ignorance and cowardice, he denounced them. The first lost his post, and the other poisoned himself in despair. At the siege of Ismail in 1790 Ribas hid himself among the rushes on the Danube, and did not appear again till the danger was over, when he seized the major part of the plunder made by his sailors, which was very near causing a mutiny among them. At the peace he was appointed inspector of the works carrying on at Odessa and other ports of the Black Sea, which furnished him with ample means of gratifying his cupidity.

When our adventurer was made admiral, he and the romantic prince of Nassau Siegen presented themselves one day in the hall of the grand duke Paul, in a new naval uniform, unknown to Paul, who, though he bore the title of grand admiral, was never permitted to meddle with naval affairs. The grand duke pretended not to know them, and obliged them to give him their names and rank. "Ha! Ha!" said he sneering, "I did not recollect you; but what uniform is that?"—"a marine corps that has just been formed, your royal highness."—"Oh! that is not possible! never let me see you in that dress again, and recollect that I am grand admiral of the empire."

The two admirals complained to the empress, and stated the grand duke's prohibition. She ordered them to present themselves again on the morrow before her son, in the same uniform, and to tell him that it was by her express commands. The prince was obliged to submit to the humiliation, as well as to other mortifications which embittered his days, and at last changed his character entirely.

This scene Paul did not forget. He had scarcely ascended the throne when Ribas lost his command. He lived for a long time in disgrace; but his wife was the intimate friend of Mlle. Nelidow, the emperor's mistress. The latter brought him forward again into public, where he has played a celebrated part.

## TIGER FASCINATION.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

SIR ;—We are informed by those who have opportunities of witnessing the powers of fascination possessed by the tiger, that they are altogether extraordinary, yet they are undeniable, and indeed, unquestionable. Col. Ironside informs us that when a tiger is 'spied by deer particularly, they stop at once, as if struck by a spell, while the tiger lies still, his eyes fixed on them, and quietly awaiting their approach, which they seldom fail to make gradually within his spring; for the large royal tiger cannot run speedily or far. The glow of their eyes is fierce and powerful. I once passed says Col. I. a royal tiger in the night near a wood, and could plainly perceive the scintillations from his eyes. He was deterred from approaching us by the light of flambeaux, and the noise of a small drum which we carried, and was beat by a servant for the purpose of scaring him away.

Wherever tigers roam or couch, a number of birds continually collect or hover about them, screaming and crying as if to create an alarm. But the peacock seems to be particularly allured by him; for the instant a flock of pea-fowl perceive him, they advance towards him and begin strutting round him with wings fluttering, quivering feathers, and bristling and expanded tails. Of this enticement the fowls also make their advantage; for, by painting a brown cloth screen, about six feet square, with black spots or streaks, and advancing under its cover fronting the sun, the birds either approach towards them, or suffer them to steal near enough to be sure of their mark, by a hole left in the canvas for them to fire through.

He adds: when peacocks perceive a tiger, (whose eyes, when either enraged, or keen, or eager for prey, appear as if emitting scintillations,) they seem enchanted, look steadfastly at their enemy, and keep gradually and regularly approaching, till within his reach, when he springs upon and devours them.

I have often thought that a pretty moral use might be made of this fact. The tiger is certainly the handsomest of the feline species: and the beauty of the peacock is as striking, as his vanity is notorious. Is it that these two beauties vie with each other in display?—Or, are the allurements spread by the pea-fowl, the occasion of their destruction? This I am sure of, that we often see among the human species instances of rivalry, which begin in coquetish attractions, proceed to unaccountable fascinations, and end in worse than tigine ferocity.—I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

HERMIT.

\*. Compare Panorama, Vol. II. pp. 867, 591, 814, 1253, and Vol. III. p. 131.

## POETRY.

EXTRACTS FROM 'THE JEW OF MOGADORE,'

WRITTEN BY R. CUMBERLAND, ESQ.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 512.]

Sung by Mrs. Bland.

The sun, that on my native isle  
With milder radiance deigns to smile,  
Spares the sweet blushing maid it warms,  
Nor rifles, but refines her charms;  
Whilst you, that drive your panting flocks  
To dreary wastes o'er barren rocks,  
Where, in the rolling sand immers'd,  
The patient camel dies for thirst,  
Know how in vain it were to seek  
For bloom upon the moorish cheek.  
Away! some darker damsel try  
More to your taste—and pass me by.  
I do not like the savage grace  
Of whisker'd lip and tawney face;  
The sly Italian's grin I dread,  
The Frenchman's gabble splits my head,  
I let the stiff and stately Don  
Of proud Castile go strutting on,  
For Russ or German, Dane or Dutch,  
In troth I care not over-much:  
Give me the gallant British Tar,  
Who, 'midst the thunder of the war,  
Will plunge into the briny wave  
His vanquish'd sinking foe to save.

Sung by Mr. Braham.

Relicts of my luckless crew,  
Take, oh take my last adieu!  
Heav'n alone, when thus we part  
Knows what anguish wrings my heart.

Here to close our wretched lives,  
Torn from parents, children, wives,  
Better had we met our graves,  
Whelm'd beneath the surging waves.

Still, whatever may betide,  
Virtue is by sufferings tried,  
Patient let us meet our doom—  
Happier life is yet to come.

Fear not, friends! The truly great  
Soar superior to their fate;  
Soul-enslav'd we cannot be,  
Our own virtue sets us free.

Sung by Mr. Dowton.

That money will multiply care  
Philosophers foolishly teach;  
'Tis a proof that their pockets are bare  
When such silly maxims they preach.



It gives the sweet pow'r to impart  
What fortune denies to the brave,  
It lightens the care-loaded heart,  
And redeems the disconsolate slave.  
My money-bags safe and secure  
I hoard, that the poor may partake,  
Reproach and contempt I endure,  
And starve for humanity's sake.  
Let them freely enjoy their abuse,  
And call me a miserly elf;  
I confess it—but 'tis for their use  
I'm a miser—and not for myself.

Sung by Mr. Braham and Madm. Storace.

O fortune, if by thy command  
We founder'd on this coast,  
Redeem us from this barbarous land,  
And give us what we lost!

The wretch, that pines for sordid gain,  
May ransack earth and sea,  
But what is wealth amass'd with pain,  
And loss of liberty.

Amid the many restless scenes,  
Thro' which we mortals toil,  
One ruling passion intervenes—  
The love of native soil.

So dear to memory ev'n in death  
The spot, which gave us birth,  
In our last moments we bequeath  
Our bones to parent earth.

Sung by Mr. Braham.

Adieu, adieu, my comrades dear!  
The waves have spent their fury;  
The Sea-nymphs in their pearly caves  
From future storms secure you.

Our cares are increasing, your troubles are past,  
No sorrow can vex you, no horror appall,  
You are safe in the haven, and there you shall rest  
Till the trumpet shall sound that must summon  
us all.

Sung by Mr. Johnstone, but not written by  
Mr. Cumberland.

Paddy Shannon high mounted on his trotting  
little Poney,  
Set off in a gallop from Leather Lane to Bow,  
To ogle widow Wilkins, whom he courted for  
her money,  
And tugging at his bridle cried, 'whoa my love,  
whoa.'

Beneath her bow-window young Shannon took  
his station:

The night it was dark, so he whisper'd, 'Yo ho.'  
Then sweetly serenaded her with whack now  
botheration—

Mrs. Wilkins will you marry me? 'O no, my  
love, no.'

O cruel widow Wilkins, to refuse me 'ould be  
horrid,

My spirits are so high my finances are so low,  
All the brass in my pocket, has mounted to my  
forehead;

Dear widow wont you marry me? 'O no, my  
love, no.'

O ye powers, bellow'd Pat, with jealousy I quiver,  
I'm love-sick—with pistols to Battersea I'll row,  
And shoot at my dear image as reflected in the  
river.

She sigh'd in tender sympathy. 'aye, go, my love,  
go.'

Then wav'd her lily hand and cried, 'go, my  
love, go.'

#### To the Printers of the Norfolk Chronicle.

Gentlemen—In the small market town in  
which I at present reside, we have several noto-  
rious instance of Longevity; but amongst them no  
one is so surprising as that of Mr. Wm. Skinner,  
Liquor-merchant, who, with "scarcely skin  
sufficient to cover his bones," has nearly com-  
pleted his NINETY-SEVENTH year, and still con-  
tinues to take his daily walks about the town  
in apparently perfect health.—Not many days  
since the conversation turning upon this extra-  
ordinary circumstance, a gentleman "of some  
humour" attempted thus singularly to account  
for it:

When DEATH meets SKINNER on the stones,

Death dares not SKINNER trouble,

So like to Death's are SKINNER's BONES,

"Death takes Him for His DOUBLE."

And Skinner's bones Death therefore spares,

Because the *skinless* elf

In killing Skinner, has his fears,

That he might "kill HIMSELF."

From Skinner's bones Death therefore shrinks,

And "lengthens out his Tether,"

For Skinner's BONES, Death surely thinks,

And his must rot together.

But Skinner's BONES will Death's survive,

Preserv'd in "Genuine Gin" here,

If Skinner's SELF do not contrive

To shoot and leave his SKIN here.

#### THE LAWYER, THE PRIEST, AND DEATH.

Trois choses font le même effort;

L'avocat, le pretre, et la mort:

L'avocat tire du droit, et du tort;

Le prêtre du vif, et du mort;

La mort du foible, et du fort.

# PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. III.—*Supply—Marquis Wellesley—Swedish Convocation—Approbation of the Speaker's Conduct—Cold Bath Fields Prison—Copenhagen, and Orders in Council—Barrack Department—Dublin Police—Offices in Reversion—Greenwich Hospital—Correspondence with Russia—Ways and Means—Assessed Taxes regulation—Catholics—Stamp Duties, new arrangement—Local Militia—Foreigners' Exemption from Property Tax.*

MARCH 9th.—In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted:  
 To discharge Public Annuities £73,587 2 1  
 For the relief of French Clergy and American Loyalists 144,455 6 1  
 For the Expenses of the Alien Office . . . . . 7,548 12 6  
 For Printing Votes of this House . . . . . 4,696 9 0  
 For making good deficiencies of last year, respecting the French and other Emigrants . . . . . 2,337 5 7  
 For Auditing Public Accounts 5,000 0 0  
 For Expenses of the Public Office, Bow-Street . . . . 12,000 0 0

A motion was also agreed to, for funding £4,000,000 of outstanding Exchequer Bills, in the 4 and 5 per cents.

On the affair of the Nabob of Oude, Lord Falkstone observed, that the charges which he meant to submit against the Marquis Wellesley, related to his cruel treatment of the Nabob, once a great and independent Prince, but now deprived of his rank and freedom. When that Prince ascended the musnud, a lac and a half of rupees were due, by the territory of Oude, to the East-India Company; and Lord Wellesley, on his setting out to India, conceived the plan of ruining him, which he soon carried into execution. At that time, a treaty had been recently formed between the Nabob of Oude and the Company, which did away all former treaties, and clearly settled the terms of the future intercourse of the contracting parties. That treaty, the Marquis had wantonly violated.—His Lordship, moved a string of resolutions, censuring the conduct of Lord Wellesley, which were seconded by Mr. Keene.

Sir J. Anstruther, in defending the conduct of the Marquis, stated, that he had resided long in India, and he could say, that the general opinion there was, that the noble Lord, in his conduct towards the Nabob of Oude, had done nothing but what was just, and right. His defence might even be rested on this point alone, that he acted in conformity to the principles and directions of the government of this country: moreover, the

directors, in answer to a dispatch of his lordship, dated September 1802, entreated him to continue in the province of Oude, for the purpose of farther reducing its military and civil establishment—a measure which, they say, he had so happily begun.—The hon. baronet also observed, that if the House should agree with him in opinion, he should move a resolution, purporting, that, “the marquis Wellesley, in his conduct with respect to the Nabob of Oude, had been actuated by an ardent and well-directed zeal for the service of his country, and that his services in that instance had been highly meritorious.”

After a discussion of considerable length, the debate was adjourned to the 15th; on which evening, after another long discussion, the motions against the Marquis Wellesley were negatived,—182 against 31.—Sir J. Anstruther's counter motion, mentioned above, was then carried, by 180 against 29.

MARCH 10.—The convention between Great Britain and Sweden, (by which the latter power was to receive a subsidy of £1,200,000, in monthly instalments, of £100,000 each, on condition of employing the said sum in the naval and military defence of the Swedish territory against France) was this evening laid before Parliament. In the Commons, Mr. Canning brought up a message from his Majesty, calling on the House, to enable him to carry the convention into effect. When the subject was afterwards discussed (on the 10th of the month) in a committee of supply, the proposal was agreed to, *nem. con.* Mr. Whitbread, however, then moved an amendment, approving of the grant, but wishing it to be put more under the controul of Parliament, by obliging ministers to apply to the House for every specific sum, or instalment. This was negatived.

The same evening (March 10) on the presentation of a petition from certain merchants of London, trading to America, against the orders in council, it appeared, that the said petition had been rejected, by the meeting convened for the purpose of preparing it, by a majority, of at least 4 to 3. Ordered to lie on the table. A few evenings after, Sir C. Price presented a counter petition from certain London merchants, in favour of the orders in council.

MARCH 11.—In the debate which took place on the third reading of the orders in council bill, Mr. Rose stated that the trade of this country with the continent had increased considerably, since the issuing of those orders; so much so that if it continued at the same rate of increase as it had done during the last nine weeks, there would be an excess of £900,000 over the trade of last year. The third reading was carried by 168 against 68. The same evening, on the motion of Mr.

R. Dundas, a select committee was ordered to be appointed, to enquire into the present state of the East India Company's affairs.

In the House of Peers, lord Moira's debtor and creditor bill was lost, 19 against 5; lord Ellenborough opposed the principle of the measure, as trenching upon the ancient laws of the realm.

MARCH 15.—The offices in reversion bill was thrown out of the Lords; 128 against 48.

MARCH 16.—A motion of lord Grenville's, for rejecting the orders in council bill, (on the plea that it clashed with the standing order of the house, established in 1702, which said, that nothing foreign to, or differing from, a bill of aid and supply, should be received by the House, as applicable only to measures of revenue) was negatived 129 against 59.—On the following evening, a motion of lord Erskine's, for going into a committee on the orders in council, on the 23d, was also negatived, without any debate.

This evening in the House of Commons, after some loose remarks, relating to the irregular conversations, which of late had frequently taken place, the Speaker rose, and, in a firm tone, said that he wished to take the sense of the house on a charge of partiality, which had been made by a right hon. member against him, in conducting the business of the House. He had now sat in the chair seven years, and he was conscious to himself of having conducted the business with the strictest impartiality and rectitude of conduct.—Mr. Canning then moved, that the House do approve of the upright, able, and impartial manner, in which Mr. Charles Abbot has uniformly conducted the business of the House.—This motion, *with the volitional negative of Mr. Tierney*, was agreed to.

MARCH 17.—In the course of a conversation on the state of the Cold Bath Fields prison, Mr. H. Sumner intimated his intention of moving for the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons, to examine that prison. This was opposed by Mr. Perceval, who stated, that government had already appointed a commission for the purpose of enquiry.—Mr. Mellish made some pointed allusions to the report of the visiting magistrates, who had been appointed to examine the state of the prison, in consequence of the representation of Mr. Stephens, and to the report which was made by the grand jury in February last.—Mr. Mellish likewise observed that he had lately visited the prison without any previous notice, and had seen the bread weighed for the different prisoners; when it appeared that 308 loaves weighed 315 lbs. which was seven pounds over weight, at the rate of one pound per loaf.—Mr. Sumner's motions for these two reports, were agreed to; but his motion for a committee, was negatived, 74 against 54. [Compare PANORAMA, Vol. III. p. 1305, Vol. IV. p. 364.]

MARCH 22.—This evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Sharpe, after a very long speech, moved a resolution, for "an Address to his Majesty, acquainting him, that the House had taken into their consideration the papers which had been laid before them relative to the expedition to Copenhagen, and that they had found them completely insufficient for the justification of ministers with regard to that measure."—Mr. Stuart Wortley in reply, observed, that should the present resolution be negatived, he should then move another, "approving the measures adopted by ministers."—After a debate of great length, in which nothing but the old arguments were adduced, a division took place on Mr. Sharpe's motion—Ayes, 64—Noes, 224—Majority 160.—Mr. Stuart Wortley then moved a vote of the House, approving of the conduct of Ministers.—The previous question being negatived—The House divided on the original motion.—Noes 61—Ayes 216—Majority 155.

— Lord Lauderdale, in the House of Lords, moved eight resolutions, against the justice and policy of the orders in council, as they appeared to his lordship to distress the commercial interest of this country, and to depress our character in the estimation of civilised nations.—On the following evening, Lord Auckland resumed this subject and moved for a Committee to hear the counsel of the petitioners of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, with a view to acquire the fullest information on the subject.—The Lord Chancellor having expressed his opinion that the hearing of the counsel was not in opposition to the forms of the House, the motion was agreed to.

MARCH 23.—In a committee of supply, various papers relating to the expense of the Commissariat and Barrack Department were produced, and the following sums were voted for the service of the year 1808; £579,000. for the Barrack Department, including £200,000 for old arrears; £635,000 for the extraordinaries of the Commissariat Department; and £57,288 for defraying sums issued by his Majesty in pursuance of the addresses of the House.

Sir A. Wellesley obtained leave to bring in a bill for better regulating the police of Dublin.—It was proposed to extend the district of the police eight miles round that city, in all directions, and that the roads to that distance be protected by horse and foot patrols, in the same manner as round London. Also, that the district should be divided into a certain number of divisions, in each of which three magistrates, assisted by a barrister, should preside, all of whom to be removable at the pleasure of the crown.—The bill, was read a first time and ordered to be printed.—It was also agreed, that it

should be read a second time, and after going through a Committee, *pro forma* should be transmitted to Ireland, for discussion.—Mr. Foster also obtained leave to bring in a bill for abolishing custom-house fees in the port of Dublin, and for regulating the hours of attendance.

MARCH 28.—Mr. Banks obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the granting of offices in reversion for joint lives, with benefit of survivorship. He went at some length into the merits of the former bill, which had been negatived in the upper House, and described his intention of proposing in the present bill, that no office should be in future granted, but on a vacancy occurring. He meant also, in order to do away objections to this bill in another place, to move that it should only endure for a time to be limited.—Mr. Perceval said he had no objection to the bill, but should in its future stages submit amendments; the object of which would be to prevent the improvidence of grants, by announcing in the Gazette the respective appointments; and that the place itself should always be liable to the committee of Finance, and subject even to abolition, if that committee should so consider it necessary.—The bill was read a third time in the Commons, April 11; a first time in the Lords, on the 12th; and ordered for a second on May 9th.

MARCH 29.—In the House of Commons, Lord Folkestone, in consequence of a notice formerly given, observed that considering the very critical situation in which this country was placed, he could not withhold his approbation of the measures adopted towards Denmark, but as soon as the emergency which dictated the attack had ceased, it appeared to him to be great injustice to retain possession of the Danish fleet. He thought it only fair and just that, on the restoration of peace, and when there was reason to suppose that the independence of Denmark was guaranteed, her fleet should be restored to her by this country. The noble lord read an address to his Majesty, which he proposed for the adoption of the House, to that effect.—Mr. S. Thornton contended that it had been at first placed in the power of Denmark to deposit her fleet in the hands of this country, with the assurance of its restoration at a peace. This offer, however, had been rejected, hostilities then ensued, in which England acquired all the rights of a belligerent to retain that fleet of which she had taken forcible possession. After a debate of some length, the House divided.—For the motion 44.—Against it 105.

MARCH 29.—L. Holland, in the H. Lords, after censuring the conduct of Ministers, with respect to America, and contending that, since the Battle of Austerlitz, there had been no hope of successfully resisting the aggressions of France, moved a string of

resolutions against the orders of council; which, on a division, were negatived by 53 against 25.

MARCH 31.—Lord A. Hamilton made a variety of remarks, tending to criminate the course of conduct of the Marquis Wellesley towards the Nabob of Oude. His lordship concluded with reading a string of resolutions purporting that the conduct of our India Government should be reconsidered, and redress granted to the Nabob of Oude, as far as was possible: that the treaty of 1801 should be annulled, and the Nabob restored to the same extent of territorial power as he formerly possessed. Mr. Dundas, conceiving that these resolutions were nothing more than repetitions of what the House had already decided on, moved the previous question; on a division, the numbers were;—for the previous question 80;—against it 20; consequently the resolutions of Lord Hamilton were thrown out.

APRIL 1.—The orders in council bill was passed; on the 6th, Lord Grenville gave notice, that he should move, after the recess, that an address be presented to his Majesty, for its repeal.

On the same evening in the House of Commons, Sir C. M. Pole moved that his Majesty be prayed to give directions that all appointments in Greenwich Hospital should be filled with persons who had served in the Navy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, that a corresponding alteration should be made in the charter of Greenwich Hospital, and with this suggestion the motion was passed.

APRIL 1.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward a motion for the consolidation of the 10 per cent. duty on the assessed taxes, and for better modifying the collection of certain of the assessed taxes. The first subject to which he adverted, was the tax on game licences, which he said was eluded to a very great degree, owing to the certificates being issued from the stamp office, and no certain mode being established for regularly checking the collection. His purpose would therefore be, to transfer the collection to the offices of assessed taxes, by which it would come under the constant notice of the assessors, and it would be more effectually known who were the persons who continued to shoot game. The mode in future, therefore, would be to pay the tax to the tax-gatherer, on producing whose receipt the person would receive his licence from the collector. Another regulation which he had found necessary, consisted in subjecting to a game licence, those who carry guns under pretence of shooting only woodcocks and snipes. He next referred to the additional ten per cent., laid on last year, which he said had been done in haste for want of time, owing to the



abandonment of the tax upon iron. It was found that, in collecting this additional tax, fractions constantly occurred in apportioning it on the various small sums on which it was assessed, in consequence of which much trouble occurred, with a loss to the revenue: to prevent which he proposed to add about one-fiftieth part, which, with some other regulations, would produce 100,000*l.* a-year more, though the addition would be so small to individuals that it would scarcely be felt.—A resolution, consonant to these purposes, was moved and agreed to.

On the same evening, in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Huskisson proposed, that there should be granted for the expenses of the royal military canal, for 1808 - - - - - 63,393 6 0

He then proposed the following grants, to repay the sums, issued from the civil list, at the receipt of the exchequer, for the undermentioned purposes, viz.

To the magistrates of the Thames police - - - - - 1,295 4 0

On account of the audit office in the Adelphi - - - - - 3,500 0 0

To the commissioners for investigating the Prince of Wales's debts - - - - - 348 11 0

For bounties on the exportation of American fish to the West Indies - - - - - 5,597 6 0

To J. Clementson, serjeant at arms to the House of Commons, for rent of a house - 219 14 0

To Dr. Thomas Brooke Clarke, for his trouble respecting the clergy residence act - - - 556 13 0

For preparing an index to the Lord's journals - - - - - 557 8 0

To W. Watson, serjeant at arms to the House of Lords - - - 1,633 0 0

To Lord Walsingham, chairman of the committees of the House of Lords - - - - - 2,693 13 0

To the secretary of the commissioners of military inquiry, in behalf of the commissioners, &c. &c. - - - - - 1,560 16 0

To Dr. T. B. Clarke, for returns respecting the non-residence of clergy - - - - - 127 1 6

To Thomas Groves, for the removal of monuments in Westminster Abbey, &c. &c. - 661 9 0

To Thomas P. Courtney, for stationary for the use of the public in New South Wales - - - 344 14 7

To W. Chinery, for bills drawn for the public service in New South Wales - - - - - 2,175 17 0

To the clerk of the grocers' company, for publishing the prices of brown and Muscovado sugars - - - - - 434 odd.

For bounties on the importation of Newfoundland fish, &c. &c. - - - - - 166 17 6

To the printers of the House of Commons, for printing papers relative to the new plan of finance - - - - - 1,325 12 6

To the wife of Mungo Park, the African traveller, pursuant to agreement with the war secretary - - - - - 3,336 10 0

To Alexander Anderson, father of—Anderson, who accompanied Mr. Park in prosecuting the discoveries in the interior of Africa - - - - - 1,085 5 0

To Sir S. Hood, for arrears of salary, as one of the commissioners for Trinidad - - - 5,135 0 0

To the representatives of Col. Fullarton, for arrears of salary, as first commissioner of Trinidad - - - - - 6,702 18 2

To Col. Rutherford, surveyor general of Trinidad, for arrears - - - - - 2,311 12 10

To the officers of the House of Commons, for attendance on the committees - - - - - 366 18 0

To Edward Tracy, Esq. as counsel to the chairman of the committees in the House of Peers 762 7 0

To James Reid, for the expenses of executing the plan of horse patrol - - - - - 6,345 16 0

To an American loyalist - - - 82 11 6

For mathematical instruments for the use of the public in New South Wales - - - 19 12 0

Resolutions to this effect were agreed to.

APRIL 6.—Mr. Huskisson, in rising to move for the production of certain papers, shewing the surplus of the consolidated fund, for the present year, observed that this surplus considerably exceeded the estimated sum at which it had been taken in the ways and means of the year, and actually amounted to near *four millions and a half*. Even in the last quarter, notwithstanding all the annoyances and depressions to which our trade had been subjected, this surplus had exceeded by £600,000 that of the corresponding quarter in the last year.

APRIL 8.—In a committee of supply, the sums for the pay and clothing of the militia of Great Britain and Ireland were voted. Also,

For the maintenance of Convicts ... £18,000

Stationary for both houses of Parliament ... 31,000

For printing votes and bills, by order of both houses of Parliament..... 21,000  
The sum of £30,000, for carrying on the works of the Naval Asylum, was likewise moved for; but it was at length agreed, that, for the present, only £5000 should be granted.

In the course of a debate which took place, on a motion of Mr. Whitbread, for certain supplementary papers, relative to the correspondence with Russia, Mr. Canning observed, that the sentiments of the Russian court were no secret to him. Before the signing of the treaty of Presburgh, a paper was put into Lord Gower's hand by the Russian minister Soltikoff, desiring his acquiescence in permitting Count Novoziltzoff to submit to Great Britain an overture for changing her maritime code. This would be found in his lordship's dispatches of April 7. To this proposition his lordship most patriotically refused his consent, saying, that not even the preservation of the relations of peace, so earnestly desired by Europe, and by none more than his Britannic Majesty with Russia, should urge him to comply. For this his lordship received his Majesty's full acknowledgments, communicated to him by a letter from Lord Mulgrave. On the same day Lord Mulgrave wrote, in his capacity of first lord of the Admiralty, a letter to the Russian minister the Count Woronzoff, acquainting him with his Majesty's approbation of Lord Gower's conduct, adding that nothing could induce his Majesty to forego an advantage that placed this country in so eminent and glorious an elevation as her maritime code did, and which he could not, and would not yield. This was the conduct of that noble lord in that negotiation; and he congratulated the country, he congratulated himself and his colleagues, that no compromise so hostile to British interests, or so derogatory to its glory, was made.

APRIL 11.—In the upper house, Lord Grenville presented a petition, signed by many respectable catholics of Ireland, similar to the catholic petition formerly presented. It was received, and ordered to be taken into consideration on May 13. On the following day, the Duke of Cumberland presented a counter petition, from the mayor and corporation of Dublin.—Also, on the following day; in the House of Commons, Mr. Grattan brought up a petition from the Irish catholics. He expressed his intention of moving, that it should be taken into consideration on May 16, but in consequence of many names to the petition not being in the hand-writing of the parties themselves, it was withdrawn, to be brought forward again after the recess.

On the same evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a committee of ways and means, stated his intended arrangement

respecting the stamp duties; previously to which, he recapitulated the various items of supply, which had been voted in the present session, amounting, in the whole, to £48,653,170; from which was to be deducted the proportion to be furnished by Ireland, £5,713,566; which would leave, £42,939,604 to be defrayed by Great Britain.—With respect to the Ways and Means already provided for covering these supplies, the House had voted, on malt and pensions, £3,000,000; the advances from the Bank were £3,500,000; the unappropriated surplus of the Consolidated Fund was £726,870; and, on a rough estimate, he took the war taxes at £20,000,000. The duties to be levied under the Orders in Council were applicable to the war taxes. The lottery he should take at £350,000. £4,000,000 in Exchequer bills had been funded in the course of the session; and it was intended to issue £4,000,000 in Exchequer bills in their stead as part of the Ways and Means. By adding to these different items £8,000,000, which was all that would be wanted for the service of the present year, the aggregate amount would be, £39,576,870; added to this the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, 3,750,000, would carry the Ways and Means to £43,076,870s., yielding a surplus of £137,000. The transaction of funding £4,000,000 in Exchequer bills had been highly advantageous to the public; and he entertained an expectation at the time, that the contract for the future loan would be made on much more favourable terms, than if those £4,000,000 were to have been borrowed on a 5 per cent fund. In the course of the last year, a principle had been recognised by Parliament, founded on a suspension of all taxation for three years, and for resorting to the war taxes to cover the necessary charges of loans. The policy of this measure had met with the concurrence of all sides of the House. He stated this, though he had thought it necessary to depart from the principle in the present instance, by proposing to lay on additional taxes to the amount of about £300,000. The stamp acts had been consolidated in 1805. It was thought desirable to consolidate all the acts relating to the duties into one, as also those for the regulation and collection of the duties; but he should not be able to bring it forward this session: the business, however, was in such a train, that whoever might fill the office he held would have it in his power to introduce the measure next year.—Another alteration would be made in certain duties now levied in Scotland. Towards the close of King William's reign, two stamp acts had been passed, to provide for the interest of debts incurred; one was temporary, the other permanent. At the time of the union with Scotland, it was stipulated, that

neither should ever be levied in that country. The temporary act had now expired, and the duties were now legally leviable in Scotland, but duties under the permanent act could not be levied there. Much inconvenience was experienced in the collection of the duty, and by the persons on whom it was levied, in consequence of fractional differences between the amount of the duty there and in England. But this was not a ground for depriving the Scotch of the advantages of their articles of Union, and therefore, in proposing to equalize the duty of both countries, he meant to remunerate Scotland, by a reduction of the duty on all legal instruments used in Scotland. The addition to the duty would arise from an application of the *ad valorem* principle to other instruments, than those to which it is at present applied.—The duty is now £20 on all offices of the courts, without regard to the amount of the income; but he proposed to reduce the duty on the lower offices, and to raise it on the higher. He proposed that the same duty which applied to indentures to solicitors in chancery, should also apply to proctors. He also proposed, that the duty of £55 should extend to indentures to writers to the signet in Scotland. In the duty on collations and donations, a small alteration was to take place, for where they gave the right as fully as induction and institution, the duty, which did not at present attach, was to apply. With respect to the enrollments a small addition was to be made, the duty being at present only £1. 16s. it was proposed to raise it to £5. An addition was also proposed to the duty on grants of honours and preferments. It was at present but £20 in all cases. In Ireland, the duty on the creation of a duke, marquis, or earl, was £200, on creation of a viscount, £150; of a baron, £100; and he could see no reason why this country should not adopt the same rates. Some slight alteration was also to be made in the duty on grants of leases of crown lands.—A duty was to apply to policies of insurance on lives, which had been exempted in 1804. Another head was the case of promissory-notes re-issuable; notes issued by persons calling themselves bankers. He proposed that every person issuing such re-issuable notes should pay £20 a year for a licence. The duty on such notes was at present 3d. each, he proposed to raise it to 4d., but when the notes were payable only in one place, to 6d. each. Another alteration intended concerned the manner of transferring shares of joint stock companies. At present the duty was collected in proportion to the nominal value, but it appeared to him that it should be in proportion to the real value. The duty at present was 30s. on all conveyances of land. This duty he proposed to lower on conveyances of smaller property,

and to raise it in proportion on higher values. In all cases where the consideration should not exceed £150, the duty was to be one pound; between that and £200, one pound ten shillings; between £200 and £750, five pounds; between £750 and £1000, seven pounds ten shillings; but in no instance to exceed 1 per cent. on the consideration: upon these instruments, and the re-issuable promissory notes, he calculated an addition of the stamp duties of £200,000. He had brought this forward before the recess, in order that gentlemen might have the longer opportunity of considering the different parts of the measure, by referring to the schedule which they would have in their hands.

APRIL 12.—Lord Castlereagh, in stating the outlines of his plan for the internal defence of the country, [Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 229] called the attention of the house to the regular and militia force. By a late regulation 40,060 men were added to our regular establishment; and, by ordinary recruiting, and high military discipline, we could support this branch of the public force. With respect to the volunteers, his opinion always had been, and still was, that they were fully entitled to the applause and gratitude of the country. The arrangement, distribution, and maintenance of this great and gallant body was, however, a subject of vast importance. The call on them for service depends on their view of the times; and, therefore, the security of the realm could not be risked by reckoning on the volunteers in any other way than as a subsidiary force. Looking at the present state of Europe, and considering the temper, the character, and policy of the enemy, our only hope of meeting him on equal terms would be, our having a force not only able to oppose him successfully in war, but a force capable also of securing our rights, independence, and property, from sudden or unexpected attacks in time of peace. Parliament would feel that the volunteers were not a force suited to the latter purpose. He next called the attention of the house to a plan which he had in contemplation; previously to which, he stated that the training act, from which so much was hoped by the right hon. gent. (Mr. Windham) was not complete. Although he was convinced that this measure of training would be quite inefficient, under the general system of the right hon. gent. yet it might be useful in another way; he meant, by making it a medium for supplying the deficiency of the regular force. Instead, therefore, of having the whole population trained, as intended by the plan of the late ministers, he would have only such a proportion as might be incorporated into the regulars. The regular force for home defence amounted to 200,000 men, independent of the artillery corps. This in itself was a very considerable and powerful

body; but, if his plan for raising a local militia should be adopted, it would add 50,000 to our regular establishment. By the proposed measure, the persons entering into this local militia were to be trained twenty-eight days, and to be called out by the king only for 21 days in every year during their service afterwards. Looking first to our regular army, then to the regimental or regular militia force, and thirdly, to the force intended to be raised under the training act, he might say with confidence that our security was unquestionable; but, add the volunteers, and then our condition would appear truly enviable. We were in that situation at present, which did not make it necessary for him to conceal, or hesitate to develop, the armed strength of the country. In Great Britain the militia force amounted to 330,000; in Ireland the militia was about 70,000; making in all a trained establishment of 400,000 men. The volunteers by the latest returns, consisted of 290,000: at their last reviews, 240,000 of them had actually assembled under arms, and in so high a state of discipline, that they were thought fit to fall into the ranks with the regulars. In consequence of some of the counties having failed to furnish their quotas, there was now a defalcation of 60,000 men, which should be supplied as soon as possible. With a view of accomplishing this object, he should propose to raise a local militia of 60,000 men. The mode of raising this force should be assimilated to the old county militia system. Accordingly the men were not to quit their own county except in case of invasion. As to the term of engagement, he certainly thought that one year was by a great deal too short for effecting any beneficial purpose; he should propose, therefore, a more extended term, namely, four years. He likewise thought that service should be laid as a personal duty, and therefore, that there ought not to be any permission to employ substitutes, he meant that service by substitutes should be discouraged as much as possible, but he should not carry the point to the extreme of rigour. Of course if some individuals did not choose to serve in person, they should be liable to a heavy fine; so heavy indeed, that he trusted it would have the effect of leaving to very few the wish to avail themselves of the option. If any volunteer should enter into this local militia, he would not be considered as a substitute for the parish; therefore there must be a fine on the parish or person, offering money to a volunteer for that purpose, and a fine on the volunteer for receiving money with any such intention. It would be highly advantageous for furthering the general plan, if the parish were to give a small bounty of two or three guineas to each man raised. As to the age of the persons to be so raised, he

was of opinion that we had better depart from the present system of the militia which admitted persons of 45 years. He should propose, therefore, that the age be from 18 to 35. This plan to be executed only in those counties which had not completed their proper number, according to the distribution made; and if a sufficient number should not voluntarily come forward, then the deficiency should be procured by ballot. The only relaxation which he meant to introduce was, the appointment of persons, who had been field officers in the regular service, to similar rank in the new force, without demanding the qualification required of those who had such rank at present in the militia. The system which he meant to introduce, should not interfere with the recruiting of the regulars or militia, nor should persons thus engaging, be prevented from enlisting in the regulars or militia. The volunteers should be at liberty to form themselves into corps of local militia. This would be an ease to them under every circumstance, for at present their expense was considerable; but, if they availed themselves of this opportunity, they might be equally useful, and be supported at the public expense. He proposed also to impose penalties on insurances, in order to prevent them from deceiving individuals, and likewise from defeating, to a certain extent, the general object. The expense of the establishment, he could state, from certain proof, was only at the rate of £4 per man in a year. We had a trained or militia force of 400,000, in addition to our regular army of 200,000 men, at home at present, which on receiving the augmentation of 50,000 by the operation of the measure he was then submitting, would amount to 625,000 men, as brave, determined, and well appointed troops as any in the world. This real and efficient strength was of such a description as to leave 600,000 men to maintain and guard our rights, even in time of peace, which he conceived, under existing circumstances, and the state of Europe, to be as anxious a time as that of war, with respect to all necessary preparation. The only reduction would be about 50,000, taken from the regulars. Leave was given to bring in a bill, conformably to the above statements.

**APRIL 13.**—Mr. Banks gave notice, of an intention to submit a motion to the House, against exempting foreigners, having funded property in this country, from paying the property tax.—Ordered to be printed, the bill for enabling his Majesty to establish a permanent local militia force, under certain restrictions, for the defence of the realm.

**APRIL 14.**—Both Houses adjourned for the recess.



## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## ALGIERES.

*Despotism and Barbarity.*—The measures pursued by the dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The dey having scarcely the government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the grand signior, his sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the dey of Tunis, thought he might, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, levy tribute upon all nations. On April 22d he demanded of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch consuls, their presents; and of the consul of America 18,000 double piastres, to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines, taken in an American vessel. The consul pretended, that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of his cruisers. The consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present. On the 23d, the three consuls of Denmark, Holland, and America, were summoned to the palace. The consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On this the dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour. The consul of America had not received official tidings of the fact of which the dey complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his government, pay the 18,000 piastres. The dey answered him, that unless he should pay the sum within four days, he would cast him into irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azouw. Mr. Ulrich, consul of Denmark, making a representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this: the consul solicited time of the government; but the dey paying no respect to the character of an agent, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the palace, and taken to prison instantly, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace. Those who could enter into this horrid prison, saw this worthy man among the slaves, in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage: he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children. At length the dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European consuls, to set the Danish consul at liberty, and while he was

working with all the slaves, they came and took off his chains. What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence? All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty, 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison. The court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers, as well as sailors, are condemned to labour, and are loaded with ignominy. A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, are not in a less pitiable situation; and the dey, who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3,000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves, who were subjects of the emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners.

## AMERICA, NORTH.

*Cotton Factories.*—Providence, Road Island. The cotton factories likely to produce spun cotton by June next in these states, and chiefly within a few miles of this town, are *thirty-four* in number; and they are expected to move in all about 20,000 spindles. The oldest water-spinning factory in these states is at Patucket, about five miles from this town: it commenced in 1792, with 22 spindles only, it now moves about 900, and is the largest mill in this county.

## AMERICA, SOUTH.

*Portuguese Royal Family.*—We have been favoured from the highest authority (to which we are happy in acknowledging our obligations for various communications that have appeared in our work) with the long expected and joyful intelligence of the safe arrival of his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal at Bahia, on the 25th January. After remaining there about a month, the prince had sailed for the Rio de Janeiro. His royal highness made several excursions into the surrounding country, and was present at a great hunting party at Cachoeira, about 15 leagues distant from Bahia. The concourse of people from the interior was incredible, and his royal highness, with his usual affability, gave audience to every one. It appears that the Prince Real was separated in a gale of wind from the rest of the squadron, and it was not until the night of the 15th that she was joined by the Bedford man of war, captain James Walker. Her royal highness the princess Charlotte arrived at the same time at Bahia, on board the Alfonso; and was in perfect health. The remaining persons of the royal family, it was known, had arrived at the Rio de Janeiro, with the remaining Portuguese and British men of war, a few of which had previously entered Pernambuco in some distress.

We also learn, by letters received from the Brazils, that in the arrangements made for the prince's ministry in that country, Don Fernando de Portugal is minister of the treasury; Don John d'Almeida, minister for the interior; Don Rodrigo de Souza Coutinho, for war, and foreign affairs; The viscount of Anadia, for the navy; and the marquis of Bellas, chief justice. Don Antonio d'Araujo obtained his dismissal as minister of state, and remained counsellor of the privy council. The prince is endeavouring by every means in his power to evince his gratitude towards those who have followed his fortunes, and manifested an attachment to his person. He has instituted an order of knighthood, entitled the "Order of Fidelity," in which his royal highness has enrolled his principal adherents. This distinction has also been conferred upon commodore Moore, the commander of our naval force which accompanied his royal highness to the Brazils, and on several other British officers.—Dispatches from Sir Sidney Smith, dated March 14, have arrived in England, by the *Solebay* frigate, captain Sproule. They are said to contain a copy of a commercial treaty between the Portuguese government in the Brazils, and Great Britain. The contents our correspondent does not disclose: but we trust, that they will prove reciprocally beneficial.

#### FRANCE.

**French Marine.**—Buonaparte has lately published several decrees respecting the French marine.—Sixty battalions of marines are to be formed, who are to serve as crews of fifty ships of 74 guns. All the sailors who are to belong to a man of war are at the same time to be cannoners; the officers are made responsible for the instruction of their crew in manœuvres and in firing. Ten battalions of marines have been organized for the flotilla. Each battalion of imperial marines is to consist of four hundred and ninety-one men, officers included; each battalion which is to serve in the flotilla will form nine companies, consisting together, officers included, of 1,254 men.

**Order against America.**—The following is a copy of the order issued at Bayonne by Buonaparte. Lettre du Conseiller d'Etat, Avril 28, 1808, "Order of his Majesty the Emperor, issued at Bayonne, April 17, 1808:—The American government having placed a general embargo in all the ports of the United States, has suspended all commerce. All American ships shall in consequence be considered as from England, and put under sequestration. And further, there shall be sent to the councillor of state, in order to be laid before his majesty, a statement of all the American vessels which have entered our ports since the 1st of January, 1808.

**Officers rewarded.**—Buonaparte has granted domain lands in Hanover to no less than 70 of his officers, of the annual value of more than two and a half millions of florins.

**Beaver killed in the Rhone.**—Nov. 17, 1807. This day the Rhone overflowed; and a beaver was killed in the island of Barthalasa, opposite to Avignon. The prefect of Vaucluse has deposited the animal in the museum of natural history at Avignon. M. Costaing, conservator of that museum, has composed a report on this subject, in which he observes, among other things, that the fourth toe of the hind foot has a double claw, one over the other: this forms a kind of bill, sharp and cutting, composed of two mandibles, which open and shut, like the bill of a bird of prey.

**Respiration.**—According to some cruel though interesting experiments reported to the French institute by MM. Dupuytren, principal director of anatomy at the medical school, and Dupuy, professor at the veterinary school at Alfort, on the subject of respiration, it appears that a section of the two nerves of the eighth pair (those of the stomach and breast) in animals, is certain and instant death; and that respiration, that most important function of life, is exercised directly under the power of nervous influence, and is inseparable from it.

**Manufacture of Shawls.**—Doctor de Carro has lately been informed by one of his friends returned from Russia, that the substance employed in manufacturing the Mosco-shawls, is a down which grows underneath the hair on the ordinary goats of Russia. This down begins to grow during the autumn. It is the winter clothing of the animal. When spun into thread, and woven, this kind of stuff appears to the touch to be perfectly similar to the famous shawls of Cashmere, for whose description, compare *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 1281.

**Cultivation of Cotton.**—Not only the cultivation of cotton is pursued with spirit in our southern provinces, but M. de Neuvry has introduced the sweet potatoe of St. Domingo, which he has raised during the last five years with great success. They preserve their balsamic sweetness, which renders them so valuable in the West Indies. Raised on beds, they are as large and abundant as in their native islands. This cultivator has partly succeeded in raising them in common mould.

**Archimedes.**—M. Peyrard's translation of Archimedes is adopted as a work for consultation in the libraries of the mathematical schools. Compare *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 512.

**Rapid Printing.**—A projector at Paris, not yet known, undertakes to construct a press, from which may be printed in 12 hours, 1200 copies of a work comprising 24 sheets: it will print stereotypes as well as others. He also announces a press capable of working, in

twelve hours, 30,000 sheets, with ordinary types: also, a new method of composition, much more expeditious than that now in use. We have no great faith in these proposals; but believing that ingenuity may accomplish much that now appears hopeless, we give the hint to the prolific conceptions of our country.

*Police of the Theatres.*—Buonaparte has ordained by an edict, that the four greater theatres shall be under the orders of an officer of his household—and that insubordination among the actors, or negligence in the discharge of duty, shall be punished by a fine, an arrest, and in some cases by imprisonment.—Will this strictness effectually prevent the necessity of imposing on the public excuses of *sudden illness*, &c. &c. as in England?

## GERMANY.

*Luther's Monument.*—The trustees of the subscription intended for raising a monument to Luther, have contradicted the report of the alienation of the money from its original design:—but they do not attempt to fix any period for the raising of the monument proposed.

*Teutonic Language and Dialects of.*—The first Volume of the Dictionary of the Teutonic language by M. le Camp, is lately published: it contains 26,735 articles in more than a thousand pages in 4to. yet only includes the first five letters of the alphabet. M. C. admits all the dialects of the Teutonic tongue; and the technical terms of every art: he also considers his contemporaries as authorities; and distinguishes the use and application of words in the higher styles of composition from their power in the lower and trivial style, &c.

*Intended Travels into the East.*—Vienna. The Archduke Charles has planned a journey into the East, the execution of which he had committed to the chevalier Hoegelmüller, with a company of literary men and artists. Till the end of February the Chevalier intended to receive whatever questions were addressed to him, respecting the countries to which his visit extended. He had before Christmas last received *five hundred*. Among the learned bodies that had thus favoured him, were the academies of Petersburg, Copenhagen, and Turin: with several universities of Russia, Germany, Holland, and Italy. Several statesmen had also contributed their inquiries.

*Equestrian Statue: Time in forming, &c.*—Vienna. The solemn inauguration of the equestrian statue of the emperor Joseph II, took place at Vienna November 24, in presence of the emperor, the archdukes, and the whole court. The artist is M. Francis Zauner. The emperor has ennobled this

artist, and presented him with a snuff-box, ornamented with diamonds, and containing 10,000 florins; he also receives a pension of 3,000 florins. The height of this sculpture is 33 feet 8 inches. It is simple in its form: but its sides are adorned with bas-reliefs, pilasters, &c. The sculptor Falconet, and the caster Kallow, were *fourteen years* employed on the equestrian statue of Peter the Great at Petersburg. Mayer, of Stockholm, was *fifteen years* on that of Frederic V. at Copenhagen. Many artists in conjunction laboured *thirty-nine years* on that of Gustavus Adolphus at Stockholm. Bouchardon and Pigalle employed *fifteen years* on that of Louis XV. at Paris. M. Zauner has executed his work in *eleven years*, although it is the largest of the kind known.

*The Catalogue of Books, at the last Leipsick Fair, in September, 1807*—contained 880 titles of new works, 775 in German or Latin, the rest in foreign languages. Never has it been so poverty-stricken in the article of *novels*, only 52 new ones have appeared. Politics however has been extremely prolific in—*military anecdotes, descriptions of battles and sieges, memoirs on war, campaigns, illustrations of campaigns, genuine letters on politics, confidential letters, reports on operations of policy and war, political brands, &c.* The question of stones fallen from the moon has also produced some tracts; and *amateurs* are endeavouring to collect and arrange them. Kotzebue has accepted the office of historiographer of Prussia, which has hindered him from giving any drama to the theatre.

*Conventual Life.*—Among the new works at Munich, the "Pictures of Conventual Life," (*Gemäehde aus dem Nonnenleben*) are distinguished; they are taken from the archives of the suppressed convents for females, in Bavaria. M. Linpowsky is the compiler. Two protestant ministers, M. M. Fuhrmann and Beckhaus, have associated in the publication of a Westphalian literary journal.

## INDIES, EAST.

*Westminster School.*—Calcutta, June 23.—On Friday last, a Westminster meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, at which about twenty old school-fellows were present. Mr. Charles Buller filled the chair in a very gallant manner, and the evening passed with the utmost festivity. The following toasts were drank:—Alma Mater: floorat, three times three—The King and Royal Family—Gen. Dowdeswell, speedy recovery to him, and good voyage home, three times three—The memory of good Queen Bess—The Masters and Ushers—All the Boys, three times three—Dr. Vincent—The Lads of the Ocean.—The tight little Island.—Many

songs as well as toasts passed, equally perhaps meriting *Kudos* with those which we have mentioned. We will venture to add, that a merrier meeting of old Westminsters has never occurred so near the tropics.

*Prospect of Plenty.*—The rain has begun to fall heavy. This, though not altogether so advantageous for indigo will bring forward the crops of upland rice and of sunn (or hemp) in the districts of Jessore, Kishenagur, Burdwan, and the 24 Pergunnahs. There is an appearance of a great abundance of grass, and in general the vegetation is very exuberant, which prognosticates an abundant autumn.

*Commodore Trowbridge.*—It is with great concern we have to state the following circumstance of his Majesty's ships, *Blenheim* and *Java*, which seem to discourage those hopes of their safety which a concern for the fate of so many brave seamen and gallant officers renders us unwilling to relinquish. It appears that the *Harrier* parted company with them on the 1st February, in 22° S. and 63° East, and that in the evening both of them made signals of distress and appeared to be water-logged. At this time the *Harrier* had a great many feet of water in her hold, and was throwing her guns overboard. She saw nothing of the *Blenheim* and *Java* the next morning; and we are concerned to state, that the gale continued for 5 days after. Several ships had arrived at the Cape from Madagascar after the *Harrier*, but brought no intelligence of the men of war. No other hopes of their safety were entertained at the Cape, except those which the possibility of their having made for Bombay gave rise to.

*Indigo and Rice.*—Although the weather is showery, the quantity of rain which falls is not very great; this we think prognosticates that the greatest rise of the rivers will be delayed till towards October; and this will be fortunate for the indigo crops, as they will by that time be cut.—The main crop of rice also may be expected to be full and heavy, as frequent showers, without an excessive fall of rain allow the roots to form with great strength, and to be well set, by the time the rivers rise to the full height of the season.

*The Monsoon.*—The losses incurred by the shipping since the commencement of the monsoon, both in the river and the bay, have been unusually great. Three or four of the finest vessels belonging to this port, have been wrecked, and the damages in leaks, and the loss of masts, yards, sails, and ground tackling, is almost unprecedented. This will make the trade in naval stores, and the business in the docks, both brisk and extensive; which will necessarily augment the

labour and outlay in the places from whence supplies are procured; particularly in the forests, which produce the bulk of the timber used in Calcutta. Thus every storm, which occasions damage at sea, causes a proportionate degree of industry on land; in clearing forests, and in cultivating the soil; and thus the continuance of the same industry, for another half century, will produce the most astonishing effects in clearing and cultivating the immemorial wastes and forests of India.

#### INDIES, WEST.

*Destruction of Port de Spain, the Capital of the Island of Trinidad, by Fire.*—Advices from Grenada confirm too fully the distressing intelligence of the destruction of the capital of Trinidad by fire. It was an extensive and populous place. The streets were wide, but the houses being chiefly of wood, and in most instances built close together, it was almost impossible to stop the progress of the flames. One letter says, that nine-tenths of the town are consumed—another states, that only the government storehouses and two private dwellings have escaped. It happened March 24.—Such was the rapidity and violence of this fire, that in ten hours at most, very nearly the whole of this extensive town was laid in ashes; it is not possible for language to give even a distant idea of the scene of desolation, poverty, and distress, which next day presented itself; some without food or wherewithal to procure it; others unable to get any lodging, and many escaped only with their lives and what was on their backs.—We are happy to understand, by letters from Grenada, that 400 barrels of flour had arrived at Trinidad the day after the fire, and that all the other islands had been sent to for provisions.

#### ITALY.

*Tobacco.*—Milan, October 26. The cultivation of tobacco in all its kinds is permitted to the inhabitants of Albania and Dalmatia, by a special decree of the government.

*Documents on Papyrus, yet extant.*—Rome. The Abbé Gaetano Marini, first librarian of the Vatican, has lately published at Rome, 146 documents of the middle ages, written on papyrus, accompanied with historical and diplomatical illustrations. The first is, a bull of Pope John III for finishing the Church of the Apostles: date about 570. A bull of Pope Agapetus about 955. Other bulls of Popes John XII, Clement II, Nicholas III, George IX; the last dates 1029. To the end of the eleventh century it appears that the papal bulls were always written on papyrus. The Italian title of the work is, *I Papiri diplomatici, raccolti ed illustrati dell' Abbate G. M., &c.*



## MOROCCO.

*Island ceded to England.*—A letter from Gibraltar, dated April 5, says:—"A hundred men, with two engineers and a detachment of artillery, were sent yesterday from this place to take possession of an island on the opposite side of the Straights, near the Barbary coast, which has been ceded to us by the emperor of Morocco, and which will be of the greatest utility in checking the enemy's gun-boats and privateers, and affording shelter to our own vessels, particularly in bringing supplies from Barbary, as there is excellent anchorage on each side of it, and it is intended to fortify it strongly. The emperor of Morocco is expected daily to declare war against France and Spain."

## PORTUGAL.

*State of Lisbon.*—April 28th.—It is impossible for any person, unless he is an eye-witness, to form an opinion of the miserable state of this place. Mr. Stephens is still a prisoner, as are several other Englishmen who remained here; some have been liberated on giving bond for their appearance once a week at the minister, De Bairro's. Pernambuco cotton is selling at the amazing price of 700 reis per lb. On the arrival here of our *practicores*, a balance was taken in the India-house, when it appeared there were 36,000 bags of cotton of all descriptions. This gave rise to an assertion in the French papers of there having been found here 30,000 bags belonging to the English merchants; it is a barefaced falsehood. It is equally untrue, that thirteen vessels have arrived here with flour and grain from America; only three ships have arrived. 1000 barrels of flour were lately sold at 14,400 reis; butter is 600 reis per lb.; potatoes 1200 reis per alquier, (26s. per bushel), and beef 140 reis per lb. The whole of the Portuguese troops, in number 12,000 men, in two divisions, are under the command of Gomez Friere; the other, under the Marquis De Lorna, have begun their march towards Spain. The only native troops remaining here are the police guard, and nearly 400 of them have already deserted. A new minister of police has lately arrived. Since the departure of the royal family 19,000 inhabitants have left the country. Numbers have destroyed themselves; and others, when reduced to the extremity of distress, have become prostitutes. All those, with the exception of a few who were employed in the Erario, custom-house, and other public tribunals, have been discharged; and even the few, who remained have had the salaries reduced to half what they earned before. The soldiers are put into the convents, and the officers quartered on the inhabitants. The church plate has been carried to the mint, and coined, and is to constitute a part of the contribution of forty millions.

The French troops are reviewed every Sunday, in the Rocio, by the general in chief. The Portuguese arms are all abolished, and those of France now only appear; this is the present situation of things here. Foreign coins, with their value in specie, now pass current in Portugal, by virtue of a decree of the government of the 17th of March; among which are Dutch and Italian coins, but they have no fixed price like those of France and Spain. The exchange on Paris is so low, that those who have sent cottons to France, rather than draw, have received their returns in Louis and Napoleons, which are brought here by the couriers. This mode of traffic has left immense profit to some speculators. The cottons are sent to some distance up the river, where cars, drawn by mules, are ready to receive them. Each car carries eight bags. It was at first intended that these cars should bring the returns in wheat and barley, and the plan was put in execution, but it did not answer, for the beasts consumed the corn before they reached the frontiers of Portugal. The inhabitants on the other side of the water are ordered to *illuminate* their houses whenever the emperor and king may pass; a similar order is expected to be given here in a few days. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 horsemen, is to be formed out of the principal merchants here, for the purpose of accompanying his majesty during his stay in this country. The palace at Queluz is preparing as fast as possible for his reception.

Several articles have risen to an extraordinary price at Oporto and Lisbon. Cotton, at the former place, is at the rate of 700 reis per pound; at the latter, 620. Butter is from 500 to 600 reis per pound.

## PRUSSIA.

*Servitude abolished.*—The King of Prussia has issued an edict from Memel, in which he ordains that after the day of St. Martin, 1810, servitude in all its kinds shall be abolished in the Prussian monarchy. The rank of citizen shall be at liberty to acquire the honours of nobility, and the nobles may devote themselves without degradation, to the useful occupations and employments of the citizens. No distinction shall henceforth be admitted between the noble and the citizen in the army: one may obtain promotion as readily as the other. The use of the cane is prohibited. It is expressly forbidden to have recourse to the mode of punishment by that instrument.

## RUSSIA.

*Prize Question.*—The imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg has proposed for a prize question, "The communication of an easy method with little trouble or expense, but certain to distinguish venomous plants without any previous knowledge of botany."

## SPAIN.

*Great Coats wanted by the French Troops.*—The number of *great coats*, necessary for the French troops in their present encampment, not having yet arrived, and there being a great many troops deprived of these necessities, notice is hereby given of the same to the public, by the corregidores, that it may draw their attention and excite a charity which is so natural to them, and each contributing as many *great coats* as he can, in order to obtain which, the heads of the police will call upon every individual house to receive them, and a cart will be provided in each district for the purpose, in order to carry them to a warehouse situated in the former church of San Miguel.—*Madrid Gazette*, April 14, 1808.

*The Sword of Francis I.*—The new king of Spain, at the request of Buonaparte, consented to deliver up the sword taken from Francis I. of France, by Charles king of Spain, at the battle of Pavia. The following was the ceremony of presenting it to the grand duke of Berg at Madrid, to be by him transmitted to the emperor Buonaparte.—The sword was placed on the back seat of a triumphal car, on a plateau of silver, covered with azure-coloured silk, ornamented with brilliant gold lace, and the principal herald, Don Carlos Montarges, and his assistant Don Manuel Trottier, were seated in front; the car was drawn by mules also ornamented, with three of the king's lacques on each side, in grand livery like the coachman.—In another coach, likewise drawn by mules, and two lacques on foot, as the six foregoing, was seated his excellency the groom major, accompanied by his excellency the Duke del Parque, lieutenant general of the royal armies, captain of the body guards; a courier of the royal stables preceded his coach, on the step of which Don Joseph Gonzalez, went on the left step as corresponding to each other, as groom majors, in such cases, by orders of his majesty, a party of the royal body of guards, composed of one sub-brigadier, one cadet, and twenty guards concurred in this act, and the remainder behind the car, in which the sword was carried. In this order the accompaniment proceeded at twelve o'clock on the 31st of March, from the house of the marquis Astorga to the one occupied by the grand duke of Berg. As soon as the car arrived, the heralds alighted, and taking the plateau therefrom, they proceeded and ascended before their excellencies into the saloon, in which the grand duke was waiting. There the marquis Astorga took the plateau, and after delivering the letter from the king, and making a short speech, he presented the plateau and sword to the grand duke, which he received with the greatest complacency, replying by another expressive speech. At the con-

clusion of the ceremony, during which the body guards remained drawn up in the front of his residence, the nobles returned with the same apparatus and accompaniment, to report to his majesty their having fulfilled his commission.

*Yellow Fever, Origin of.*—Don Juan Manuel de Arejula has lately published at Madrid, a short description of the yellow fever, which reigned in Andalusia; he considers it as highly contagious:—a contrary opinion is maintained by Don Francisco Salva, who studied this disease at Barcelona, who describes it as not contagious, but attributes it to the exhalations from the port of this city, which contracts itself daily, and is in progress for being completely filled up, by the accumulations of filth thrown into it.

## SWITZERLAND.

*Lavater and Gesner.*—The bust of Lavater, executed in marble by Danneker, has been placed for the present in the public library at Zurich.—The monument raised to the memory of Gesner, has been damaged, not as was reported, by evil-minded persons; but by the effect of the seasons. The bas relief is of Carara marble, and although it was constantly covered during the severities of winter, yet it had suffered from the influences of the atmosphere, inasmuch, that the imprudence of a child, who was clambering up it, broke off a part from it. It is to be repaired by a disciple of the master who executed it.

*Collection of Agricultural Implements.*—M. Fellenberg of Wilhof, near Berne, has devoted himself to the constructing and assembling of whatever agricultural implements appeared to promise augmented usefulness, whether of his own making or made by others. He disperses these instruments by sale; and desires to educate pupils to render his discoveries beneficial to the public. His farms are instances of the most attentive and successful culture. He has built in the center of his estate, a high tower, from the top of which he can survey the whole, and give directions at all times to his numerous workmen.

*Fuseli.*—A life of Fuseli the painter, is begun at Zurich by one of his friends; the first number is adorned with eight engravings, outlines only.

## TURKEY.

*Glut of Cotton.*—A number of warehouses in Smyrna and European Turkey are absolutely filled with cotton, which, on account of the interruption of the communication by the war, cannot be conveyed any farther. The price is very high, and, though the produce of three harvests is collected together in Smyrna, the merchants expect that it will remain so.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*National Debt.*—An account shewing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land tax, and imperial loan, to the 1st May, 1808:

|                                                            |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Redeemed by annual million,                                |             |
| <i>Sec.</i> . . . . .                                      | £69,589,076 |
| Ditto on account of loans . . . . .                        | 66,650,823  |
| Ditto by land tax . . . . .                                | 23,048,161  |
| Ditto by £1 per cent. per annum on imperial loan . . . . . | 862,977     |

Total . . . . . £160,151,037

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £2,639,366, 4s. 1d.

*Mr. Arthur Young's Opinion of the Committee appointed by the Honourable House of Commons to examine and report on the Distillation of Sugar and Molasses.*—

"Party has had no share in this discussion. I could not contemplate the transactions of the committee-room without delight. When and where did the sun ever shine upon a country that exhibited such a spectacle!—Planters and merchants; agents and revenue officers; landlords and their plain tenants; nay, even dabblers in political economy;—all listened to with patience and candour, as if but one motive animated every bosom—a wish to ascertain the truth. What a spectacle! and whence has it arisen, but from the beneficent providence of a Deity that has poured out on this happy country the unexhausted blessings of matured freedom! Who that lives in such a kingdom but must draw in gratitude to heaven with the very air he breathes!—And, thee! bold destroyer of the world's repose, that strivest to sweep from its basis the noblest monument of felicity that human efforts ever reared; thy restless energies, dreadful as they are, will still, unaided by ourselves, be vain!—Let Britons be true to their God, their King, their Country, and themselves, and, that unseen, but mighty hand, which has rendered us the envy of the world, will, with infinite wisdom, protect what infinite goodness bestowed."

*Turkish Ordinance.*—The Turkish piece of Ordinance in St. James's-Park, is mounted on a new carriage, with cast iron wheels, of a beautiful model, and exposed to public view. The different figurative entablatures, representing a distant view of the camp before Alexandria, and the memorable battle of Aboukir at sun-set, to which Britannia is seen exultingly pointing, together with the alligator and sphynx, descriptive of the river Nile, being finely bronzed, exhibit a beautiful piece of British workmanship, supporting a heavy mass of metal, of no other utility than to hand down to posterity the brilliant achievements of Britons in every quarter of the world.

*Small Pox Inoculation.*—The governors of the Small-Pox Hospital, convinced of the injurious effects arising from the inoculation of out-patients, which greatly disseminates the contagion of this dreadful disease, have ordered the discontinuance of that practice at their hospital.

*Fine Arts.*—The marquis of Stafford has just completed at Trentham, in Staffordshire, a building of a singular construction, being the only edifice of the sort in this country. It is a cemetery, after the manner of the Roman tombs, and like them is situated on the road side. The ancients usually built their tombs near the highways, which while it reminded them of their ancestors, was an useful warning to a traveller to mind his business, and not to loiter on the road. The building is of stone, of the most durable workmanship, and exhibits a style of grand and solid architecture, highly expressive of the subject; it is a square of 40 feet on the base, and rises pyramidically 40 feet high. The inside contains 40 catacombs under one ground arch of stone; the whole is lined with a beautifully dark and highly polished marble. The building has been nearly three years in the hands of the workmen, under the direction of Tatham, the architect. The noble marquis's other improvements at Trentham, are upon the most liberal and magnificent scale.

*Opera Glass.*—This pamphlet gives a very full account of all the proceedings relative to the Opera House, since the death of Mr. Gould. From the original letters, which are printed, Mr. Waters appears to have acted with the greatest coolness and propriety. Among other interesting statements, is the different sums of money Madame Catalani, (a subject and pensioner of our implacable enemy, the Corsican!) derived from *English* favour last year!!!

|                                                                                          |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Salary at the King's Theatre.....                                                        | £2,100 |
| Her claim of an additional £500.....                                                     | 500    |
| 1st benefit (besides presents).....                                                      | 1,200  |
| 2d ditto (besides presents).....                                                         | 1,200  |
| Argyle-street Concerts.....                                                              | 800    |
| Benefit Concert, at about.....                                                           | 800    |
| Sapio's Concerts.....                                                                    | 800    |
| Bath Concerts.....                                                                       | 800    |
| Dublin Concert . . . . .                                                                 | 2,500  |
| Cork, Edinburgh, Liverpool, York, Oxford, Manchester, and Birmingham, at about . . . . . | 6,000  |

£16,700

"They manage these things better in France:"—for when did that country bestow on a foreign cantatrice, in one year *four hundred thousand livres*, besides donations from nobility, who felt no shame in thus degrading the nation?

*Royal Marines.*—An order has been issued to increase the number of the royal marines serving in the navy, as follows:—25 to a ship of the first rate; 20 to a second rate; 15 to a third rate; 10 to a fourth rate and large frigates, and in proportion to smaller ships.

*Bequest to the Nation.*—The late Admiral Raimier has left property to the amount of nearly £250,000; and after providing amply for his near relations, has made the following bequest: "I bequeath one-tenth part of my personal property to the chancellor of the exchequer, for the time being, towards the reduction of the national debt, in acknowledgement of the generous bounty of the national establishment of the royal navy, in which I have acquired the principal part of the fortune I now have, which has exceeded my merit and pretensions."

*Palace Court.*—The chief baron of the exchequer has abolished the rent chargeable for rooms in the prison of the palace court; for some years past each prisoner, to obtain a room, was obliged to pay 3s. 6d. per week, or go on the poor side. An application has been made to his lordship by the prisoners of the Fleet Prison for a similar regulation.

*London Institution.*—By the annual report it appears, that the library has received considerable augmentation; that the sub-committee had been actively employed in ordering apparatus, which are in considerable forwardness, proper to elucidate the lectures which are to be given on astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, and various other branches of natural philosophy; that the managers had been disappointed in their hopes of procuring from the corporation of London the site of Blackwell hall, but that they had agreed for the purchase of premises in King's Arms-yard, Coleman Street. By a report of a state of the funds of this Institution, they exceed £70,000.

*Non-resident Clergy.*—By a paper laid on the table of the house of commons, it appears that the non-resident clergy of England, in all the dioceses and classes, amounted for the year—1804-5 to 4,506—1805-6 to 4,193—1806-7 to 6,145.—In consequence of this apparent increase of non-resident clergy, the lords of the privy council have made a minute, directing that in the future returns a distinction should be made between those who are non-resident without license or exemption; and also that a distinction should be made of those who are non-resident, merely on account of not having a fit house for their residence, but who nevertheless perform the duties of their cure.

*Methodists.*—The Methodist fund has lately been strengthened by the addition of seven thousand pounds as a legacy; and three thousand pounds have also been left for the purpose of enlarging their chapel in the City

Road.—This society have laid the stone of their largest place of worship in Snow Fields, and purpose also to erect a spacious place at Walworth, and another in the vicinity of Grosvenor-Square: many others are also proposed to be built in Wales, in addition to many which are now nearly finished, and those already built.

*French Royal Family.*—To the honour of our country, be it known and remembered, that crowned heads, and royal blood, are safe in Britain only: we may quote in proof, the fact, that the Duke d'Angoulême is gone to fetch over the remainder of the royal family of France, and to unite, once more, these illustrious refugees, in our highly favoured island.

*Illuminations.*—His excellency the Portuguese ambassador's house, in South Audley-street, has been splendidly illuminated for many nights, from the top to the bottom, with festoons of variegated lamps, in honour of the safe arrival of the royal family of Portugal at the Brazils. His excellency had a transparency, on each side of which was a perspective view of the Brazils, with the motto—*Joannes, Brasiliæ Princeps*.—A drapery, suspended over the arms of Portugal, with the following inscription in Latin:—"From mischief—good, valour, and strength, are to be drawn."—His excellency's secretary and chaplain, Mr. Smith, also manifested his loyalty to the Braganza family. His house in John-street, Berkeley-square, was a complete blaze of light. A large transparency, with the arms of Portugal, covered nearly the whole of the front of the house; it was encircled with festoons of variegated lamps, and the following inscription:—"John, Prince of Portugal, safely arrived at the Brazils."—May 13, a number of patriotic Portuguese noblemen and gentlemen gave a splendid dinner, it being the birth day of the Prince Royal of Portugal, and also in honour of his safe arrival at the Brazils.—The Chevalier L. de Correa, formerly chargé d'affaires in Sweden, was in the chair. A patriotic song, composed by the chevalier, to the tune of *God save the King*, produced an electric effect on the company; as also did, especially, two of the toasts drank on the occasion:—"To those who now pine under the despotic chains of France, with a wish for their liberty, that they might serve their lawful sovereign;" "To the memory of Pedro Alvarez Cabral, who discovered the rich empire of the Brazils."—Among the company present were M. Galvan, senator of the tribunal of justice of Rio Janeiro; Dr. Carneiro, physician to H. R. H.; M. Siqueira, major and aid-de-camp in the government of Para.—The day was spent in the greatest harmony as well as loyalty: and with every feeling of affection to their sovereign and country.



## IRELAND.

**Bank of Ireland.**—Bank of Ireland, Friday, 22d April, 1808. At a general court of proprietors, held this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the court of directors for the renewal of the charter of the bank; it was resolved, that this court concurs with the court of directors, in accepting the terms proposed by government for the renewal of their charter; to wit, 1st. The bank to increase its capital in the sum of one million stock, to be raised from the proprietary at the rate of £125 per cent.; making a sum of £1,250,000.; which sum to be lent to government at the rate of £5 per centum per annum during the charter. 2d. The bank to continue the management of the public debt and loans free of expense to government during the continuance of the charter. — *Leland Crosthwaite*, Governor.

**Culture of Hemp.**—The commissioners of the navy having been called upon to state what proposals, or what encouragement, they would recommend to be made or held out to persons that may be willing to undertake the growth of hemp in Ireland, have delivered in a formal answer, which has been presented to the chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland, in which they declare—“We see no objection to the public engaging to pay for such hemp as can be ascertained to be of the growth of Ireland, and be delivered into his majesty’s dock-yard, Plymouth, in the course of the next three years, whatever price that article may bear in the market, on the day of its arrival in the dock-yard; and in case the market-price should be below £60. per ton, that the public should, notwithstanding, engage to pay that sum per ton for it, provided such hemp shall be deemed, upon delivery, good and merchantable, and shall be approved of, and received by our officers as fit for his majesty’s service. The mode of payment to be by bills made out at this office, at 96 days date, bearing an interest of *per diem*, upon certificates being granted as usual by the officers of the yards, of the quantities of hemp they have received. In case it should be advisable to have some part of the hemp grown in Ireland delivered at Portsmouth, Chatham, or Woolwich, instead of Plymouth, the following additions will be made to the price of the hemp, viz.—“or what may be delivered at Portsmouth, £1. 10s. per ton. Chatham or Woolwich, £2.

**Wretched State of Ireland.**—The hon. justice Day in his charge to the grand jury of Tipperary, made the following remarks:—“If the calendar be the criminal barometer of the bailiwick—if the state of the jail be no unfaithful epitome of the condition of the country at large—then is the state of civil

society in your county deplorable in the extreme. I hold in my hand a paper, which for its size and quantity of matter, resembles more the chart of a county than a calendar of its jail;—an affecting catalogue of 141 of our unfortunate fellow creatures incarcerated since the last assizes under charges of the deepest atrocity! In truth, it is a downright misnomer, a gross abuse and perversion of language, to say, that civil society exists in a country so inundated with crime.”

The high sheriff, magistrates, and gentlemen, of the county of Kilkenny, have lately entered into strong resolutions, and subscribed to the amount of £800, to be disposed of as their committee shall direct, towards “bringing the guilty to punishment, and protecting and indemnifying the innocent who may be objects of revenge on account of giving evidence against the abandoned perpetrators of crimes and enormities so disgraceful to the order and regulation of civilized beings.”

**Monument to Lord Nelson.**—On the 15th of Feb. last, his grace the lord lieutenant proceeded to lay the first stone of a monument of Irish gratitude to the memory of the illustrious Nelson.—On this occasion there was a vast assemblage of persons of every description—crowds thronged the streets, beauty, fashion, and elegance, filled the windows. The different military corps, and other bodies, which formed the procession, assembled at the Royal Exchange, before one o’clock, at which hour, the departure of his grace the duke of Richmond, from the Castle, was announced by the discharge of cannon.

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MEDICAL REPORT OF THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

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To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—The general prevalence and severity of disease have been much less experienced this month than the last\*. Among the most rife attacks are CONSUMPTION; Measles, and various other Eruptions; Fever (simple and nervous); Pleurisy; Inflammation of the Eyes; Scrophula, (including Tumours, White Swellings, &c.); Asthma; Sore Throat, (vulgarly called Quincey); Convulsions, affections of Delirium, both general and local; profuse Bleedings; Ulcerations in the Nose (Ozaena); severe and extensive Inflammation of the Leg; Accidents from blows, &c. Vaccination.

I am, Sir, your’s, &c.

New Kent Road, C. PEARS.  
May 20, 1808.

\* The thermometer has varied much. On the 16th it was 83; on the 19th, 61.—A fall of 22 deg. in three days!

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, May 26, 1808.*

The public mind is so completely bent on the affairs of Spain, that we cannot deny to that country the unfortunate right of taking precedence of all others, in our Report for the present month. The *Panorama* foretold, immediately as a considerable portion of the Spanish army had quitted Spain, that a revolution was not far off. The political weakness that could part with these troops, or the partiality that could induce the Spanish minister to render them instruments of Gallic tyranny, left little hopes that Spain would be able to preserve its neck from the yoke. If the Prince of the Peace yielded to this measure through fear of Buonaparte, Spain had lost both its power and its dignity: if he yielded through regard, then was the common bond between the two potentates stronger than that which bound the minister to his country: what expectations could that country entertain from his fidelity, or his sovereign deduce from his attachment? The history of the events of which Spain has been the theatre is obscure; not that the effects are concealed, but that the causes, or rather the preparatory steps, are not disclosed. Was the Prince of the Peace a humble tool of Buonaparte?—we have always thought so. Yet the Prince of Asturias, who appears to have been the enemy of the Prince of the Peace, affects to be still more the humble tool of that usurper. Is this affectation, or is he really so excessively Gallic in his heart? It appears also, that there is, in the family affairs of the King of Spain, a labyrinth of suspicion and jealousy: what can be the meaning of the expressions in Buonaparte's letter to the Prince of Asturias, dated Bayonne, April 16, as inserted below?

Does the Prince of Asturias derive no right to the crown of Spain from the king? Is not the king his real father? If not: then let the considerate, not to add the virtuous and the moralist, thunder out the bitterest execrations against that profligacy, which weakness, equally with wickedness, has attempted to palliate under the name of gallantry. That the queen of Spain was a profligate, the *Panorama* has hinted in decent terms: but if she was such at that early period, as this expression implies,—if the prince of Asturias be the issue of that profligacy,—then let virtue feel an additional motive for congratulating herself on the blessings derived from regularity of conduct, and vice blush—if she be not too hardened to blush—for the abandoned want of principle, by which she would have seated on the throne, an offspring, who derived no right to it, but through his mother. But

under these circumstances will the Prince of Asturias succeed to the throne?—What means the king when writing to him, May 2, at Bayonne?—"Your conduct towards me, and, your intercepted letters, HAVE ERECTED A BRAZEN WALL BETWEEN YOU AND THE THRONE OF SPAIN. I AM A KING IN THE RIGHT OF MY ANCESTORS;"—evidently implying,—"*You are not a king in the right of your ancestors.*"—To what does all this tend?—Is it preparatory to the full establishment of the sentiments said to be derived from Toledo, in one of the Paris journals?—What authority has this paragraph? Alas! unhappy Spain! on whatever side thine eye be turned, the prospect is desolate, disheartening, and even terrific? What is the effect of this disclosure on the alleged conspiracy of the prince against the king—his father? Did the prince suspect that measures were taken to reveal this secret to the nation, by events? Did he cower to Buonaparte in a private correspondence, and offer to marry a princess of the Corsican BLOOD ROYAL—(alas, for blood royal pretensions, in such a case!) by way of shoaring up his falling pretensions to the throne? by way of interesting in his support, a usurper, whose rights were not even "derived from his mother"? Under whatever aspect we view these transactions, in whatever light we place them, they appear to us to be awful subjects of consideration—not so much for the sake of the individuals, as for that of a generous and gallant nation. Is Spain to be degraded to the level of Holland? To be held by a branch from the Buonaparte family in trust for the Emperor and King?—Will Spain submit to it? Not without a struggle, we venture to predict. The nobles of Spain may be sunk in listlessness, they may be corroded by luxury and pride, embarrassed by extravagance and confidence ill placed, too generally; but there are some among them who will feel their degradation too strongly to endure it. Castilian pride will rise: those provinces that have peculiar privileges will strive to maintain their preponderance. Catalonia, Arragon, Biscay, will refuse to be called Spaniards, as they heretofore have done, and if they be well headed, they will shew themselves to be no unworthy descendants from their ancestors. We might adduce, in support of our opinion, the impatience already expressed by popular tumults, at seeing the kings of Spain, pleading before a stranger, in a foreign land, for the crown; and awaiting the decision—of whom? of a sanguinary Upstart! as to the fate of themselves and their sovereignty. The spectacle is shocking, but it is instructive; it curdles the blood, but it affords a lesson to politicians. May the

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 431. 650, 652, 805, et. seq.

dignity of every nation, which desires to preserve its independence, be maintained by its statesmen, as well as by its population; by virtue, as well as by courage; by the nobility of honourable deeds, rather, much rather, than by high-sounding titles, and pompous epithets—of all vanities the most vain! the most imbecile of all imbecilities!

We shall insert the history of the late transactions in Spain, as given by the French themselves.

*Paris, May 12.*—The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following articles:

*Bayonne, May 6.*—Ever since the events at Aranjuez, the people of Madrid have been in so disturbed a state, that offence was daily given to the French; for two days there had been numerous assemblies, which appeared to have some certain object in view. The cool and prudent part of the French and Spaniards saw that a crisis was approaching, and wished to bring the multitude to reason. The Queen of Etruria and Don Francisco wished to go to Bayonne. The grand duke of Berg attempted to rescue them. He was surrounded on the 2d, as he was going to the palace, and defended himself long, but was on the point of falling, when ten grenadiers arrived to his relief. At the same moment a second officer was wounded by another crowd. The Great street of Alcala, the Sun Gate, and the Great Square, were crowded. The grand duke gave the alarm, and flew to his post; and a battalion of the French marched to the palace, with cannon, where the disturbers had assembled. A firing took place from two ranks, and in a short time the multitude were dispersed. General Grouchy was ordered to disperse the crowds in the streets of Alcala—THIRTY PIECES OF CANNON, with grape shot, and a charge of cavalry, cleared all the streets! Yet the insurgents, though they fled from the streets into the houses, fired from them upon the French soldiers. Generals Guillott and Daubrin broke open the doors, and all who were found with arms in their hands were put to death. General Damesnel made two charges with cavalry in the square, and had two horses killed under him. The insurgents made for the arsenal, to seize the arms and cannon; they broke in, but General Lefraen arrived in time to save the arms. All who were in the arsenal were put to death. The French garrison of Madrid were closely engaged in this affair. When the firing of cannon was heard in the camps outside the city the troops marched immediately.

*Toledo, April 30.*—The arrival of General Dupont has at last restored perfect tranquillity. The tumultuous scenes of the 21st had struck terror into all well-disposed persons. Under the pretence of searching for the friends of the Prince of the Peace, the houses of all the

rich citizens were plundered. The mob paraded the streets with pikes and bludgeons. They erected scaffolds and gibbets, and called for the heads of all the loyal magistrates and officers. In a word, every thing resembled the reign of terror, which ruined France in 1793. But, thank heaven, the presence of the French troops has removed all uneasiness. The worthy magistrates, whom the rabble, instigated by base men, had insulted, have resumed their functions, and all the respectable citizens are inspired with gratitude towards the great monarch by whom Spain has been delivered from a sanguinary government, and of the hideous rage of anarchy.—When the emperor received the tidings of the above business, he went to king Charles, and met him coming from the empress's, where he had dined, and on telling him the news, the king said:—"I have foreseen this evil—those who set the populace on think they can restrain them." The king instantly resolved to appoint the grand duke of Berg lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and at the same time sent patents to the councils of Castile and war. The king afterwards called the prince of Asturias to him, and read the grand duke of Berg's letter. He observed to him, "that he now saw the result of his criminal conduct in flattering the prejudices of the people, and forgetting the sacred respect he owed to the throne and the lawful authorities.—Popular commotions were, like fire, easily excited, but it required another mind and another arm than his to extinguish them."

No. 1.—*Letter of his Majesty the Emperor (Bonaparte) to the Prince of Asturias.*

"My Brother!—I have received the letter of your royal highness. In the papers which you have received from the king your royal highness's father, you must have found a proof of the interest which I have always felt for you. You will permit me, under the present circumstances, to speak to you with truth, and I wished, by my journey to Madrid, to draw over my illustrious friend to some necessary ameliorations of his states, and also to give a certain satisfaction to the public feelings. The removal of the Prince of the Peace appeared to me to be necessary for the prosperity of his majesty, and that of his subjects. The affairs of the north had retarded my journey. The events at Aranjuez took place. I pass no decision on what had previously fallen out, nor upon the conduct of the Prince of the Peace; but I know well, that it is dangerous for kings to accustom their people to shed blood or to seek to redress themselves. I pray God, that your royal highness may never feel this by your own experience. It is not the interest of Spain to injure a prince who has married a princess of the blood royal, and who for

a long time directed the affairs of the kingdom. He no longer has any friends; your royal highness will possess them no longer than while you shall be fortunate. The people willingly revenge themselves for that homage which they pay us.

"How also can the process be drawn up against the Prince of the Peace, without involving in it the queen, and the king your father. This process would give nourishment to hatred and factious passions, *the issue of which would be fatal to your crown.* YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS HAS NO OTHER RIGHT THERETO, THAN THAT WHICH YOU DERIVE FROM YOUR MOTHER. If this process degrade her, your royal highness *destroys your own right.* He who has lent an ear to weak and disloyal councils, has no right to pass sentence on the Prince of the Peace. His misdeeds, if he can be reproached with them, go to destroy the rights of the crown. I have frequently expressed a desire, that the Prince of the Peace should be removed from affairs; the friendship of king Charles has often induced me to remain silent, and turn away my eyes from the weakness of his conduct. Unhappy mortals that we were! Weakness and error, these are our mottoes; but all may be arranged; namely, that the Prince of the Peace should be banished from Spain, and I should invite him to a place of retirement in France. As to the abdication of king Charles the fourth, that has taken place at a moment when my troops were traversing Spain; and in the eyes of Europe, and of posterity, I should seem to have sent so many troops solely for the purpose of pushing from his throne, my ally and friend. As a neighbouring sovereign, it is fit that I should know this abdication, before I acknowledge it. I say it to your royal highness, to the Spaniards, and to the whole world, if the abdication of king Charles has proceeded from his own will, if he was not driven to it by the insurrection and uproar at Aranjuez, I make no scruple to accede to it, and to acknowledge your royal highness as king of Spain. The circumspection, which I have observed for this month past, must be a security to you for the support which you shall find in me, should ever party differences disturb you, in your turn, upon the throne.

"When king Charles made us acquainted with the events of last October, I was very much affected by them; and think that by my efforts the affair of the Escorial received a happy issue. Your royal highness was much to blame; I have no need of any other proof of this, than the letter you wrote to me, and which I shall always desire to consider as not having come to me. Your royal highness must distrust all popular commotions and insurrections. **A FEW OF MY SOLDIERS MAY BE MURDERED, BUT THE SUBJUGATION OF**

**SPAIN SHALL BE THE CONSEQUENCE OF IT.** I see with pain that some persons at Madrid have disseminated *certain letters of the Captain-General of Catalonia*, and have done every thing to excite disturbances among the people. Your royal highness perfectly comprehends my meaning.—You perceive that I have touched slightly upon many points which it would not be proper to enlarge upon.

"You may be assured that I will conduct myself in every thing towards you, in the same way as towards your royal father. You may rely upon my desire to arrange every thing, and of finding an opportunity of giving you proof of my perfect regard and esteem.—Herewith accept, &c.—*Bayonne, April 16, 1808.*"

No. 2.—*Translation of a Letter written in Spanish, by King Charles IV. to his Son the Prince of Asturias.*

My Son!—The faithful counsels of the men who surround you, have brought Spain into a most distressing situation. The country now cannot be saved but by the emperor.

Since the peace of Basle, I have been always convinced, that it was the first interest of my people to preserve a good understanding with France, and I have considered no sacrifice too great to attain that object.—Even when France was the prey of temporary governments, I determined to repress my own inclinations, and be guided only by a regard to sound policy and the welfare of my subjects: but when the French emperor had restored order in France, then apprehension was in a great degree removed, so that I had then new reasons for remaining faithful to my system of alliance.

When England declared war against France, I had the good fortune to remain neutral, and thereby to afford to my people the advantages of peace. England, however, soon after captured four of my frigates, and made war upon me before war was declared. Thus was I compelled to repel force by force, and the evils of war were extended to my subjects.

Spain being surrounded by coasts, and being indebted for her greatest prosperity to her trans-marine possessions, suffered more than any other country by the war. The interruption of trade, and all the evils connected with that state of affairs, were experienced by my subjects some of whom were uncandid enough to throw all the blame on me and my ministers. I had, however, at least the consolation that the country was safe, and had no reason to be alarmed for the preservation of my provinces. At the same time I was the only king of Europe who lived in this security, amidst the convulsions of these latter times; and I should still have enjoyed tranquility, had it not been for the advice which has turned you aside from the path of duty. You have



been too easily led away by the hatred which your first wife cherished against France, and you have participated in her obstinate dislike to my ministers, your mother, and myself.

I resorted to the rights of a father and a king, and arrested you, when I found among your papers proofs of your guilt. But at the end of my career, about to become the prey of grief, I felt for the tears of your mother, and forgave you.

Meanwhile my subjects were agitated by the false representations of a faction, at the head of which you placed yourself. From that moment the peace of my life was gone, and to the evils which had befallen my people I had still to add that distress which the disunion of my family had occasioned. Even my ministers were slandered to the emperor of the French, who, thinking he perceived that Spain wished to depart from her alliance, and seeing the disposition to disorder even in my family, occupied, under various pretexts, my states with his troops: but so long as they remained on the right side of the Ebro, and appeared desirous to maintain a communication with Portugal, I still hoped that he would return to those feelings of respect and friendship which he had always testified towards me. When I learned that his troops advanced towards my capital, I felt it necessary to assemble my army around me, in order to exhibit myself to my illustrious ally in that state which became the king of Spain. Thus I expected his doubts would be removed, and my own interests adjusted. I recalled my troops from Portugal, and ordered those in Madrid to evacuate that capital, and directed them to assemble on several points of the monarchy. This was not done for the purpose of abandoning my subjects, but, on the contrary, in order to maintain more worthily the glory of the crown. My long experience convinced me that the emperor of the French consistently with his own interests, and the extended political system of the continent, could entertain no wish prejudicial to my house. But, in the meantime, what was your conduct? You threw my whole palace into confusion. You instigated my guards to turn against me.—Your father was your prisoner. My prime minister, whom I had reared and adopted into my family, was dragged bleeding from dungeon to dungeon. You have disgraced my grey hairs; you have bereft them of a crown worn with merit by my ancestors, and which I had preserved without a stain; you have ascended my throne, and have put yourself into the hands of the people of Madrid, who are instigated by the members of your party, and of the foreign troops that have entered the city.

The conspiracy at the Escorial was accomplished, and the acts of my government were consigned to public contempt. Old, and lead-

ed with infirmities, I could not withstand this new misfortune, and fled to the French emperor, no longer as a king at the head of his troops, and surrounded with the lustre of his throne, but as an unfortunate and abandoned prince. I have found a place of refuge and protection in the midst of his army. I am indebted to him for my life, for the life of my queen, and for that of my prime minister. I have followed you to Bayonne. You have brought affairs to such a state, that henceforth every thing must depend upon the arrangements and protection of this great prince. To have recourse to insurrections of the people, to plant the standard of faction, would be the ruin of Spain, and would reduce yourself, my kingdom, my subjects, and my family, to the greatest wretchedness. I have opened my whole heart to the emperor. He is acquainted with all the insults I have received, and the usurpation imposed upon me. He has declared to me that he will never acknowledge you as king, and that the enemy of his father can excite no confidence in the breast of a stranger. He has, besides, shewn me letters, which contain proofs of your aversion from France.

Under these circumstances it is evidently my right, and still more evidently my duty, to spare the blood of my subjects, and not at the end of my days to adopt a course which would expose Spain to fire and sword, and reduce the country to the most wretched condition. Assuredly you ought, faithful to your duty, and to the feelings of nature, to have rejected the traitorous councils given you. Had you constantly appeared by my side, ready for my defence, and had waited till the usual course of nature had raised you to the throne, then the political interests of Spain might have been brought to coincide with the interests of all. Doubtless, for these, six months circumstances have been very critical; but such as they were I should not have feared to meet them, supported by the good conduct of my subjects, and even my own feeble efforts, but, above all, with the moral power which I should have possessed in proposing to my ally an arrangement calculated to reconcile the interests of my subjects and my family. In depriving me of my crown, you have broken your own to pieces; you have stripped it of all that was illustrious, of all that rendered it sacred in the eyes of men.

But your conduct towards me, and your intercepted letters, have erected a brazen wall between you and the throne of Spain. I am a king in the right of my ancestors. My abdication was a consequence of compulsion. I have, therefore, nothing to receive from you. I can consent to no meeting. I will consent to nothing that may occasion a civil war or insurrection. Every thing ought to be done for the people, but nothing by them,

and to forget this principle is to make ourselves guilty of all the consequences which its neglect occasions. I have, through my whole life, sacrificed myself for my people; and at the years at which I am arrived, I shall never do any act repugnant to their religion, their tranquillity, and their prosperity. But all my sacrifices will be forgotten whenever I am informed that the religion of Spain, the inviolability of my provinces, and their privileges and independence are secured; I shall then lie down in my grave, forgiving you all the sorrow which in my latter years you have occasioned me.

CHARLES.

Done at Bayonne, in the Imperial Palace, called the Government, May 2, 1808.

No. 3.—*Letter from the Prince of Asturias to the Infanta, Don Antonio, at Madrid.*

I have this day sent a letter to my dearly beloved father, conceived in the following terms:—Honoured Father and Lord—in order to give you a proof of my love and obedience, and in fulfilment of your desire, I resign my crown in favour of your majesty, wishing you may enjoy it many years! I recommend to your majesty the persons who have served me since the 19th of March. I rely on your assurance in this respect. I pray to God to preserve you many happy days. I throw myself at the feet of your royal majesty, the humblest of your sons.—FERDINAND.—*Bayonne, May 6.*

In virtue of the abdication which I make to my well-beloved father, I recall the full powers which I had entrusted to the supreme council before my departure from Madrid, for the execution of such weighty and important matters as might happen during my absence. The council shall pay regard to the orders and commands of my father and sovereign, and put them in execution throughout the kingdom.—I must finally express my gratitude to the members of the council, to the public functionaries, and to the whole nation, for the attachment which they have testified for me. I further direct them to unite themselves, with heart and hand, to king Charles and the emperor Napoleon, whose power and friendship can do more than all other things, to secure the chief prosperity of Spain, with the independence and integrity of her territory. I exhort you not to fall into the snares of our eternal enemies, to live united among yourselves and with our allies, to spare blood, and to avoid the mischiefs, which would be the consequence of the present circumstances, if men gave themselves up to the spirit of madness and dissension.—(Signed)—FERDINAND.—*Bayonne, May 6.*

*Paris, May 13.*—The disturbances which took place at Madrid, in the beginning of this month, extended to other towns of the kingdom, but have, however, been less se-

rious. On the 21st of April, towards evening, the people of Toledo began to assemble in great numbers on the plain, crying—long live Ferdinand the seventh!—The disorder reached such a height that the respectable part of the citizens could not suppress it. Furniture and property belonging to the corregidor, and other persons of distinction, were burned and destroyed.—These disturbances continued all night, and next morning the staff of the corregidor was taken, and carried about in a procession, with a flag affixed to it, on which was the portrait of the prince of Asturias. The mob afterwards proceeded, under the direction of two of the most worthless young men of the town, to the great plain, where they erected a statue of the prince of Asturias on a throne.—They then directed their course towards the council house, where the cardinal and the infanta came to the windows, and endeavoured to restore tranquillity. The insurgents, however, still kept up the cry of—long live Ferdinand the seventh!—and compelled the quiet citizens to join them. Towards the night they attempted to attack other houses, but, fortunately, at last, some reverend churchmen and brave citizens prevailed on the rabble to disperse, and peace was restored; but it was necessary to patrol the streets night and day. General Dupont, however, arrived on the 27th April, with a corps of French troops.

One of our journals contains a letter from Toledo, in which the following expression has been particularly remarked:—“*The security of Spain required that she should be UNITED TO FRANCE BY BONDS FAR MORE STRICT THAN TREATIES. Her possessions must be preserved inviolate, and the integrity of her monarch must be maintained. Respect and eternal gratitude to him, to whom she shall be indebted for these benefits.*”

Later accounts, continue to be extremely afflictive; and we anticipate carnage and blood throughout Spain. We have every reason to believe, that the French troops in Madrid have been hard pressed by the insurgent Spaniards, and that many—perhaps, thousands of them have fallen. Murat has certainly been in great personal danger, and has had recourse to the utmost exertions in the power of his troops for personal protection. “Kill or be killed,” has been, we are well persuaded, the order of the day: but, whether reports that have this moment reached us, are well-founded, we cannot determine. It is rumoured that six or eight thousands of Frenchmen have fallen: but this we doubt. Of the Spaniards, our most authentic information speaks of ten thousand as slain; and this though evidently assumed as a round number, we think more likely, than the thirty, or forty thousands, of the newspa-

pers. In whatever light this affair be viewed it is extremely afflicting to humanity. We consider it as a signal for extensive convulsions and slaughter.—We go farther:—it is now about two months, since we derived from one of our sources of information, the hint that TWO PROVINCES OF SPAIN WOULD CHEERFULLY HAVE ACCEPTED FROM BRITAIN 100,000 STANDS OF ARMS, IN ORDER TO MEET THE FRENCH WITH EFFECT.—We did not think proper, at that time, to mention this fact: or rather, it was written, but was afterwards suppressed, as a communication not proper for extensive circulation. But, knowing this, we shall not be surprized if it prove, that other parts of Spain look to Britain with desire, and wish for that assistance which only Britain can afford. *The French will be massacred wherever the Spaniards have the opportunity and power*; yet we fear that what we have hinted at the importance of the *chief* to whom the organization of their resistance to render it effectual must be committed, will constitute a main difficulty in the deliverance of that country. If our readers will lay a map of Spain before them, and will consider that nature has placed one pass in the North of the Pyrenees, and one in the South, they will be at no loss to determine to what provinces we have alluded, or the practicability of the undertaking, if planned and heartily engaged in by those provinces.

We have lately been amused by certain *wonderments* at the predictions in which the *Panorama* has indulged itself as to events in Spain: but, had our friends been aware, of the contents of the convention signed at Berlin, between the French governor of that city (Gen. Clarke) and the Spanish minister there, within *less than a month* after the battle of Eylau, in which it was stipulated that Spain should receive Portugal, in return for services derived from forty thousand of its troops, they would have perceived, as we did, that Spain was to be the next scene of revolution: for, to suppose that revolution would stop at Portugal, would have been the very depth of imbecility. The fact is, that Portugal was, in the mind of Buonaparte, a *stepping stone* to Spain: yet that he was not so sure of the extensive progress of corruption by means of French principles in Spain, as to hazard his plans without *previous management*. Even now, he deliberates, not in Spain, but out of Spain; nor will he trust his dear person in that country, for some time to come, *if at all*. He will “*hound his dogs where he dare not go himself*!”—YES, THERE ARE SCENES RISING IN SPAIN, THAT WILL SERVE AS EXTREMELY INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS TO BRITAIN: THE HEART IS NOT HUMAN THAT IS NOT APPALLED BY THEM: EVERY EAR WILL

TINGLE THAT HEARS OF THEM:—NEVERTHELESS, THEY WILL TEND TO BIND EVERY BRITON FASTER AND FASTER TO HIS COUNTRY, TO WHICH HE WILL CLING WITH INVIGORATED AFFECTION.

From those painful anticipations we turn to other affairs passing in this tumultuated world:

Denmark is not likely to gain much by her declaration of war against Sweden. The precipitation with which Denmark obeyed the injunctions of Russia, and made an enemy of Sweden, did not allow her opportunity to provide her province of Norway with a sufficient military force; this province, therefore was exposed to the inroads of that power which was most ready for exertion. Denmark was unable to send troops to Norway, because her main army was stationed at Kiel, in Holstein; and must have been transported by sea from thence to Norway, in defiance of the severities of the season, and in the face of a British fleet: the same causes, therefore, that render her unable to convey troops across the Sound to attack Sweden, which she attempted, rendered her equally unable to convey a sufficient body of troops to Norway for the purpose of defending that province; add to this, that, if it be true, that 8000 Danish seamen, or even half of that number, have been sent to man the ships of France, Norway must have been proportionally weakened, by this diminution of her effective strength; since a great part of the Danish mariners was drawn from that province. The French general, Bernadotte, has certainly visited Copenhagen, from whence he has suddenly departed. And the current opinion is, that he was little pleased with the condition of the Danish troops and with his proximity to British squadrons.

Russia will, no doubt, make great impression on the Swedish province of Finland: already is the strongest port on that coast, Sweaborg, in possession of that power. The king of Sweden imputes treachery to his governor, and has cashiered him from his service.

We must here close this report. We hope the difficulties will give way that have arisen between this country and America: *for this we may thank Buonaparte*: whose kindness has extended to the embargoing of all American vessels in his ports: *as security for the French merchantmen nominally sold to America*. Buonaparte also continues the preparations, or rather *preparatives*, for his expedition to India: and he *threatens*—what does he not threaten? against this *obstinate* island! We trust that we may recommend to his attention, the fable of the serpent biting a file: he will be toothless before he has made any serious impression on the British islands,—if, WARNED BY THE EXAMPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, they do justice to themselves, to posterity, and to their country.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF APRIL TO THE 20TH  
OF MAY, 1808.

## BIRTHS.

## Of Sons.

The lady of W. Cavendish, Esq. M. P. of a son  
and heir  
The lady of the Hon. H. Blackwood, of the royal  
navy  
Of a still-born son, the Marchioness of Winchester.

## Of Daughters.

The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Capel  
The lady of the Rev. Dr. Birch, Dean of Battle  
At Exmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Holland  
At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson  
*Remarkable Birth.*—On the 5th of May, at the  
workhouse, in Stoke-upon-Trent, Hannah  
Bourne, a deformed dwarf, measuring only 25  
inches in height, was, after a very tedious and  
difficult labour, safely delivered of a female  
child of the ordinary size, measuring 21 inches  
and a half, being only 3 inches and a half  
shorter than the mother. The child was in  
every respect perfect, but still-born; and the  
mother, contrary to expectation, is likely to do  
well.—This is, altogether, one of the most  
extraordinary cases that has come to our know-  
ledge. We remember the famous Parisian case  
of the section of the pelvis: but that patient,  
who was distorted, died. She was also con-  
siderably taller than Hannah Bourne: yet that  
was thought wonderful by the Parisian faculty,  
and certainly was very creditable to the inge-  
nuity of the *accoucheur*.

## MARRIAGES.

J. B. Bowdoin, Esq. brother to Sir G. Temple,  
Bart. to the eldest daughter of T. Dickason,  
Esq. of Montague street  
C. W. Taylor, Esq. M. P. to the second daughter  
of J. Thompson, Esq. of Waverley Abbey,  
Surrey  
Lieut. Gen. Campbell, to the daughter of the late  
Sir Wm. Murray, Bart.  
At Bath, the Rev. G. Thomas, to Miss Ram,  
niece to the Earl of Courtoun  
The Right Hon. R. P. Carew, to the daughter of  
Lord Lyttleton  
Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, to Miss But-  
ler, second daughter of Dr. Butler, late Bishop  
of Exeter  
Lieut. Col. Byng, to the only daughter of Sir W.  
James, Bart. and niece to Earl Camden  
C. R. Baron de Berenger, of Hart-street, to Miss  
M. M. Waters, of Duchess-street  
H. Ramsey, Esq. of Chesham, to the daughter of  
the late Sir Robert Murray, Bart.  
Sir J. A. de Bourgho, Bart. to Miss E. Hall,  
youngest daughter of Capt. Hall  
At Calcutta, Capt. Yates, of the Hon. Company's  
ship City of London, to Miss St. Leger, daugh-  
ter of Gen. St. Leger  
Captain Deans, to Miss Dundas, only daughter of  
J. Dundas, Esq. M. P.  
Capt. Donald Campbell, to Miss A. J. Douglas,  
daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Chas. Douglas

At Rockingham, in Northamptonshire, J. H.  
Palmer, Esq. to the Hon. Mary Grace Watson,  
daughter of the late Lord Sondes  
At Clairville, Charles John Pechall, Esq. eldest  
son of Sir John Pechall, Bart. to Miss Martin,  
daughter of R. Martin, Esq. M. P.  
W. B. Laird, Esq. son of Admiral Laird, of Strath-  
martin, in the county of Forfar, to Miss Lloyd,  
of Manchester.

## DEATHS.

At Drayton Lodge, near Norwich, the lady of the  
Hon. Col. Fitzroy  
In Scotland-yard, Wm. Lowndes, Esq.  
At Petram, near Dublin, Lady Trelawney  
At the College of Arms, Lady Heord  
In Mountjoy-square, Sir B. Chinnery, Bart.  
At Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, Sir S. Per-  
kins, Bart.  
At Ringwood, Mrs. Hormond, aunt to the Coun-  
tess of Oxford  
At Bath, Admiral Brown  
At Whitehall, the Hon. A. Smith, daughter to  
Lord Carrington  
In Berner's-street, the lady of Dr. Mayo  
At Lisbon, C. Murray, Esq. his Majesty's Consul  
General of Madeira  
In Queen-Anne-street, West, Lady Peyton  
At Norwich, Mrs. Lens, mother of Serjeant Lens  
In Dublin, Mrs. Ormsby, mother of Sir C.  
Ormsby  
In Stephen's Green, Dublin, Mrs. Benson, mother  
to the Countess of Normanton, in her 80th  
year  
In Portland-place, the lady of J. P. Bastard, Esq.  
M. P.  
In Grosvenor-place, Allen, second son of the Earl  
of Galloway  
At Brompton House Park, the Hon. Mrs. Sarah  
Perceval  
In Queen-square, Bath, Wm. Perry, M. D.  
The Rev. Thomas Percy, LL.D. Fellow of St.  
John's College, Oxford  
In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Cocks, sister to the late,  
and aunt to the present, Lord Somers.  
In our last, the deaths of Mr. Paul and  
Mr. B. Goldsmid were omitted. They are not  
forgot; but will be duly noticed in our BIOGRA-  
PHICAL MEMOIRS at the end of the volume.

## MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &amp;c. IN 1808.

APRIL 30.—Capt. the Hon. G. Blaquiere, from  
the 48th foot, to be permanent assistant in the  
quarter-master-general's department, with the  
rank of major, vice Hallyburton, placed on h. p.  
of the Corsican tangers  
MAY 6.—Lieut. Gen. his Royal Highness Ernest  
Augustus Duke of Cumberland, K. G.; lieut.  
gen. his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick  
Duke of Cambridge, K. G.; and lieut. gen. his  
Highness Wm. Frederick Duke of Gloucester,  
a K. G. to be generals in the army, by commis-  
sion, dated 25th April, 1808  
MAY 7.—Lieut. generals E. Fanning, H. John-  
son, H. H. E. Fox, J. W. T. Watson, L. Pen-  
nington, F. E. Gwyn, F. Lord Heathfield, T.  
S. Stanwix, and Sir J. Pulteney, Bart. to be  
generals in the army  
Maj. generals Hon. R. Taylor, G. Fisher, G.  
Milner, G. Marquis of Huntley, G. Benson



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Hon. E. Finch, I. Gascoyne, G. Lord Southampton, F. Lord Seaforth, B. T. Heniker, D. D. Wemyss, Hon. J. Leslie, H. Wynyard, W. Thornton, Sir J. Stuart, K. B. and C., D. Campbell, T. Grosvenor, J. Calcraft, Hon. J. Hope, Hon. V. Poulett, C. Barton, A. M. Fraser, J. Lord Forbes, H. Lord Paget, Sir J. Doyle, Bart. and K. C., R. Brownrigg, Wm. Knollis, claiming the title of Earl of Banbury, Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K. B., Hon. E. Phipps, Wm. Cartwright, and F. Baron Hompesch, to be lieut. generals in the army

Colonels W. C. Beresford, 88th foot; G. Earl of Dalhousie, 2d foot; G. Porter, h. p. of late 117th foot; J. Erskine, 2d drag. guards; H. Williams, h. p. of late 120th foot; F. Earl Conyngham, h. p. Londonderry reg.; C. Bailie, Ceylon reg.; Hon. A. Hope, 5th West India reg.; J. Fraser, Royal York rangers; P. Heron, h. p. 90th foot; T. Peter, Canadian fencibles; Hon. M. Mathew, h. p. of late 114th foot; J. Ramsay, chasseurs Britanniques; J. D. Broughton, h. p. 106th foot; W. Dyott, 25th foot; R. C. Ferguson, h. p. of late 93d foot; A. Gammell, 1st foot guards; R. Macfarlane, 72d foot; Sir S. Achmuty, Kt. 10th foot; J. Thewles, 4th drag. guards; J. G. Crosbie, h. p. 85th foot; H. L. Carmichael, 2d West India reg.; Hon. J. Brodrick, h. p. 11th garr. batt.; H. Warde, 1st foot guards; J. Durham, h. p. of late 6th garr. batt.; Hon. D. Leslie, 48th foot; J. Leith, h. p. of late 13th garr. batt.; J. M. Kerr, 62d foot; T. Scott, 94th foot; W. Robertson, h. p. of late Perth fencibles; T. H. Turner, 3d foot guards; J. R. Mackenzie, 78th foot; C. Tilson, 44th foot; Hon. W. M. Maitland, h. p. of late Devon and Cornwall fencibles; J. Campbell, 61st foot; T. Picton, 56th foot; J. G. Cumming, h. p. Inverness fencibles; J. Crewe, h. p. of late 126th foot; Hon. G. L. Cole, 27th foot; Sir G. Bromhead, Bart. h. p. Lochabar fencibles; Q. J. Freeman, 16th foot; G. Earl of Granard, h. p. of late 108th foot; S. Lightburne, 53d foot; J. H. Loft, h. p. of the Independents; Sir W. Erskine, Bart. h. p. 14th garr. batt.; F. Moore, h. p. of late 128th foot; R. Earl of Ertis, h. p. of late 127th foot; W. H. Clinton, 1st foot guards; and the Hon. W. Stewart, 95th foot, to be maj. gens. in the army  
Lieut. Colonels T. Barrow, 5th West India reg.; J. S. Farley, 68th foot; Sir T. Saumarez, Knt.; H. Churchill, 1st horse grenadier guard; J. Jenkinson, h. p. of late Sheffield reg.; T. Dnnbar, 3d West India reg.; W. O. Grace, h. p. Queen's German reg.; C. Callender, 88th foot; R. Garden, 44th foot; J. Magrath, h. p. of the Independents; W. T. Harwood, h. p. 19th light drag.; A. Keith, 65th foot; G. Stewart, h. p. of late 9th garr. batt.; J. T. Layard, 54th foot; J. Skinner, 16th foot; J. S. Saunders, 61st foot; L. Maclean, h. p. 60th foot; D. Shank, Canadian fencibles; Aen. Shaw, h. p. Queen's rangers; A. Hay, Royals; J. J. Barlow, h. p. Cheshire fencibles; W. Wallace, 80th foot; W. Minet, 30th foot; W. Peacocke, Coldstream foot guards; Sir Wm. Cockburn, Bart. h. p. 4th foot; W. P. Clay, h. p. 40th foot; C. Wale, 67th foot; J. Le Couteur; T. Hull, 62d foot; J. Kemmis, 40th foot; R. Burne, 36th foot; J. O. Vandeleur, 19th light drag.; C. Pye, 3d drag.; Sir W. Aylett, h. p. 6th garr. batt.; J. R. Fletcher, 6th drag.; R. Browne, 12th light drag.; W. Paterson, New South Wales corps; H. M. Gordon, h. p. 16th foot; A. J. Goldie, 6th drag. guards; R. B. Long, 15th light drag.; R. H. Sheaffe, 49th foot; J. Hughes, h. p. of the Independents; A. Duff, 89th foot; G. Airey, 8th foot; R. S. Donkin, assist. quart. mast. gen. department; Hon. E. Stopford, 3d foot guards; G. Cooke, 1st foot guards; T. J. Backhouse, 47th foot; R. Wood, 17th foot; J. Wilson, h. p. of late 5th garr. batt.; W. Eden, 84th foot; F. G. Lord Lake, 1st foot guards; G. T. Walker, 50th foot; J. A. Vesey, h. p. 29th foot; R. Stovin, 17th foot; K. Mackenzie, h. p. 15th foot; J. Dalrymple, 3d foot guards; and F. J. Wilder, 35th foot, to be colonels in the army  
Lieut. Colonels Hon. G. De Grey, 1st drag., and S. Hawker, 14th light drag., to be aides-de-camp to the King  
Majors G. H. Adams, 66th foot; Hon. G. A. C. Stapylton, 6th foot; A. Salvin, 2d garr. batt.; A. Walsh, 9th foot; J. Robertson, 53d foot; H. Johnson, 45th foot; J. Fitzherbert, 99th foot; C. Sutherland, Royal Newfoundland fencibles; G. Johnstone, New South Wales corps; R. Johnson, 68th foot; W. Wright, 30th foot; R. Bruce, 57th foot; F. Newbury, h. p. of late 23d light drag.; P. Dogherty, 13th light drag.; R. Buckby, 58th foot; A. Drummond, 3d foot; H. Croft, 6th drag.; A. M. Murray, 67th foot; L. Davies, 36th foot; F. P. Scott, 25th foot; W. Armstrong, h. p. recruiting corps; J. Kingsbury, 2d foot; J. Buckland, 53d foot; T. L. Allen, 18th light drag.; J. Cameron, 92d foot; F. Sherlock, 4th drag. guards; D. F. Blomart, 62d foot; B. W. Orley, 91st foot; C. Clarges, 69th foot; J. Muter, 13th light drag.; E. Copson, 5th foot; S. Fairtlough, 63d foot; E. Blakeney, 7th foot; F. Sergison, h. p. 62d foot; J. C. Dalbiac, 4th drag.; H. Craufurd, 9th foot; and R. Collins, 83d foot, to be lieut. colonels in the army  
Captains E. Coghlan, 8th garr. batt.; G. H. Gordon, 18th foot; Geo. Smith, 4th drag. guards; Sir C. W. Burdett, Bart. 30th foot; S. Boyce, 13th light drag.; R. Heathcote, Royal Newfoundland fencibles; T. Egerton, 29th foot; J. Grant, 60th foot; C. A. Vigoreux, 38th foot; J. Palmer, 3d garr. batt.; G. Wilkins, 85th foot; R. T. Fuller, 41st foot; J. Hart, 45th foot; W. Turner, 3d dragoons; H. F. Orpen, 61st foot; R. G. Elington, 47th foot; T. Deane, 64th foot; H. Munro, 1st garr. batt.; P. Hay, 18th light drag.; J. Slesser, 35th foot; J. Carr, 5th garr. batt.; J. Macdonald, 86th foot; A. Coghlan, 45th foot; C. M. Baker, 14th light drag.; P. McNight, 22d foot; A. P. Macdonald, 33d foot; R. N. Dunbar, 92d foot; J. M. Scott, 57th foot; J. Handasyde, 22d light drag.; J. Dudingstone, 28th foot; W. Geddes, 83d foot; H. John, 10th foot; W. Baistow, 69th foot; W. Batteley, 60th foot; D. McDonald, 91st foot; E. Abbot, New South Wales corps; R. Vincent, 84th foot; J. Wellington, 3d foot; R. Frederick, 54th foot; J. Jordan, 60th foot; Geo. Fournereux, 60th foot; R. Gossp, 3d drag.

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B. O'Toole, 39th foot; M. Aylmer, 24th foot; J. Maule, New Brunswick fencibles; D. Hogan, 32d foot; J. Bradshaw, 60th foot; G. Waddle, 39th foot; R. Coote, 32d foot; J. C. Ashe, 48th foot; G. Davis, 25th light drag; A. Ormsby, 49th foot; A. Creagh, 29th foot; E. V. Eyre, 77th foot; E. Gillman, 56th foot; F. H. Thomas, 16th foot; J. Galiff, 60th foot; H. A. Heath, 7th drag. guards; T. Walker, 8th West India reg.; and W. Collins, 27th foot, to be majors in the army

*Staff*.—Captain J. Johnson, 77th foot, to be deputy quart. mast. gen. to the King's troops serving in the East-Indies, (with rank of maj. in the army) vice lieut. col. Reynell, who resigns; R. Gordon, Esq. late maj. 34th foot, to be an inspecting field officer of yeomanry and volunt. corps, with rank of lieut. col. in the army while so employed.

MAY 10.—Lieut. Gen. R. Morse, of the royal marines, to be gen. in the army

Maj. Gen. W. Congreve, of the royal artillery, to be lieut. gen. in the army

Colonels J. Eveleigh, of the royal engineers; O. Manley, R. Lawson, E. Fage, and E. Stephens, of the royal artillery, to be maj. generals in the army

Lieut. Colonels T. Lewis, R. Williams, L. Desborough, J. Meredith, R. H. Farmar, W. Tench, and J. Berkeley, of the royal marines; G. Wilson, and S. Rimington, of the royal artillery; D. Balinghall, G. Dyer, Sir J. Douglas, Knt., and D. Collins, of the royal marines, to be colonels in the army

Majors R. Stewart, and A. Armstrong, of late royal Irish artillery; J. Lambrecht, of the royal marines; and A. Brice, of the royal engineers, to be lieut. colonels in the army

Captains W. H. Boys, H. R. Furzer, T. Davey, R. Smith, R. Williams, J. E. Gordon, T. Abernethie, R. Graham, and F. Lynn, of the royal marines; J. West, of the royal artillery; W. Tremeneere, J. Williams, J. Wemyss, R. Timpson, T. Guilford, and H. P. Lewis, of the royal marines; C. Godfrey, T. Rey, and C. Gold, of the royal artillery; J. Clark, and D. Wilson, of the royal marines; J. Carncross, of the royal artillery; C. Stanler, G. Dunsmuir, J. Lodington, W. Minto, and J. Long, of the royal marines, to be majors in the army

## UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

### Oxford.

April 22.—Mr. T. B. Powell, B. A. of Oriel coll., elected Fellow of that society

—27.—The first day of Easter Term, Rev. C. R. Beaumont, B. C. L. of Brasenose, was admitted D. in Civ. Law. Mr. W. H. Tinney, of Oriel; Rev. J. Rose, of Christ church; Rev. H. Youde and Rev. R. C. Jones, of Jesus; Rev. C. Richards, of Magdalen; Mr. J. Pollard and Mr. T. Dunbar, of Brasenose, B. A. admitted M. A. Rev. T. Morgan, Student in Law, of Magdalen hall, admitted B. in Civ. Law. Messrs. W. Domville, of St. Mary hall; C. Williams, of New

coll.; and M. H. Goodman, of Brasenose, admitted B. A.

Same day, in convocation, Rev. W. Corne, Student of Christ church, and Rev. J. Goldsbrough, Fel. of Magdalen coll., M. A. admitted Proctors. Rev. R. Brickenden, Fel. of Worcester coll.; Rev. J. J. Conybeare, Student of Christ church; Rev. F. Deacle and Rev. W. Oddie, Fellows of Magdalen, M. A. Pro-Proctors

—29.—Rev. T. Morgan, of Magdalen hall, and J. Dodson, Esq. of Oriel coll., B. C. L. admitted D. C. L. Rev. J. Dean, of Brasenose, and Rev. E. Copleston, of Oriel, M. A. and late Proctors, admitted B. D. Mr. G. D. Collinson, of Queen's, admitted B. A.

Rev. J. B. S. Carwithen, M. A. of St. Mary hall, is elected to preach Canon Bampton's Lecture Sermons before the university next year

May 12.—Rev. W. N. Darnell, of Corpus Christi, and Rev. G. M. Webster, of St. John's, M. A. and Students in Divinity, admitted B. D. W. M'Michael, M. A. and Student in Medicine, of Christ church, admitted B., and to practise in Medicine. Rev. W. Slatter, of Christ church; Rev. H. C. Carleton, of Worcester coll.; and Rev. E. Carless, of Wadham, B. A. admitted M. A. W. Hamilton, B. A. of Trinity coll., Dublin, incorporated B. A. of Magdalen hall. Messrs. W. T. Free, of Oriel; J. Bustmell, of Pembroke; T. D. Allen, and J. P. Allen, of University; J. Brettell, of Wadham; F. Choppin, of St. John's; H. Berkin and J. C. Biffet, of St. Edmund hall, admitted B. A.

### Cambridge.

May 2.—The following gentlemen admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:—*Master of Arts*, Messrs. E. J. Burrow, of Magdalen; W. Lucas, Fel. of Caius; Rev. D. Yonge, of King's; and J. Brown, of Sidney coll.—*Bachelor of Arts*, Messrs. W. Edge, of Emmanuel; P. Gillard, of Sidney; W. Hickey, of St. John's; R. Crosse, D. Crofts, and R. Anlezark, of Christ's; W. Loggin, of Bene't coll.; and G. Sampson, of Catharine hall

The Norrisian prize is this year adjudged to Mr. G. C. Gorham, of Queen's, for his essay on *Public Worship*

—11.—Mr. H. J. Slingsby, of King's, admitted Fel. of that society

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that there will be a congregation on the following days of the present term: May 11, at eleven—May 25, at eleven—June 11, (Stat.) at ten—June 22, at eleven

Sir B. Harwold, Downing Professor of Medicine, commenced his Course of Lectures on the *Use and Abuse of Domestic Medicine*, on the 2d of May, at the Anatomical School, opposite Queen's college

Rev. J. Hunt, B. D. Vice-President of Queen's coll., Camb., is presented by the President and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of South Walsham, Norfolk, vacant by death of Rev. J. Marsh

Rev. F. Ellis, B. D. Fell. of Queen's coll., Camb., is also presented by said President and Fellows, to the rectory of Rockland, same county, also vacant by death of Mr. Marsh

Rev. R. R. Knipe, M. A. rector of Water Newton, Huntingdonshire, and chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven and Melville, has been instituted by the Bishop of Rochester, to the valuable rectory of West Wickham, Kent, on presentation of Lady Farnaby

Rev. R. Snape, formerly of Magdalen coll., has been instituted to the rectory of Brent Eleigh, Suffolk

Rev. R. Uvedale, M. A. late of Trinity coll., Camb., corresponding member of the literary and philosophical society at Manchester, has been presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the vicarage of Fotherby cum Brackenbury, Lincolnshire

Dr. Frank of Pembroke hall, and Dr. Larchin of Emmanuel, are attached to the expedition about to proceed to Sweden under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore

Rev. J. Surtees is presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Edmonthorp, Leicestershire

Rev. T. Paley, M. A. Senior Fel. of Magdalen, Camb., has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Aldington, Sussex, vacated by death of Rev. John Deighton

Rev. H. Hasted, M. A. of Christ's coll., Camb., lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury, has been instituted to the rectory of Bradfield Combust, Suffolk, vacated by death of Rev. W. Norford

Rev. H. Marriott, of Worcester coll., has been instituted to the rectory of Claverton, diocese of Bath and Wells, void by resignation of Rev. M. Graves, upon presentation of A. Tucker, Esq.

Rev. R. Hankinson, M. A. of Trinity coll., Camb., has been instituted to the valuable endowed vicarage of Walpole St. Andrew, Norfolk, on presentation of his father, vacated by death of Rev. Dr. Smith

Rev. J. Collinson, M. A. of Queen's coll., Oxf., is instituted to the rectory of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire, on presentation of Rev. J. Smith, prebendary of North Grantham

Right Hon. Lord Clive has presented Rev. Mr. Burke to the vicarage of Oswestry, Salop, void by death of Rev. D. Griffiths

The Dean and Chapter have presented the Rev. H. Cholmondeley, B. D. Dean of the Cathedral, to the rectory of Tarporley, Cheshire, vice Rev. S. Jackson, M. A. dec.

Rev. T. Arnold, B. A. Fel. of Hertford coll., Oxford, has been presented by Miss Tynley Long, to the vicarage of Roydon, Essex

Rev. F. W. Blomberg, M. A. formerly of St. John's, Camb., has been presented, by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, to the vicarage of Bradford, Wilts

Rev. R. Inman, of Bedale, has been instituted to the vicarage of the Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, on presentation of C. Chaplin, Esq., void by death of Rev. E. Willan

Rev. J. Hargrave, M. A. of Magdalen coll., is presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the rectory of St. Michael Spurriergate, York, vacated by resignation of Rev. G. Brown

Rev. J. Brown, M. A. rector of Kildale, Yorkshire, has been instituted, by the Archbishop, to the vicarage of Kirkleatham, on presentation of Sir C. Turner, Bart.

*Bankrupts and Certificates between April 23, and May 24, 1808, with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Rimington, E. Liverpool, timber merchant.  
Huntingdon, T. Watford, Herts, calico printer.  
Sharp, C. B. and Pitt, I. Birmingham, factors.  
Knowles, G. Birmingham, druggist.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Armett, T. Prestbury, Chester, cotton spinner. *Att.* Cruso and Co. Leek.  
Anderson, J. Dean street, Soho, piano forte maker. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.  
Alvey, J. Fleet, Lincolnshire, victualler. *Att.* Cope, Boston.  
Astrick, B. Flockton, Yorkshire, corn dealer. *Att.* Crosley, Bradford, Yorkshire.  
Bryan, R. Greek street, Soho, tallow chandler. *Att.* Sweet, King's Bench Walks, Temple.  
Baily, M. Lower James street, fancy trimming maker. *Att.* T. and S. Naylor, Great Newport street, Long Acre.  
Byrne, J. Liverpool, wine merchant. *Att.* Griffith, Liverpool.  
Barra, W. jun. Birmingham, edge tool maker. *Att.* Simcox, Birmingham.  
Bell, W. Bristol, linen draper. *Att.* Frankis, Bristol.  
Bishop, T. Birmingham, plate. *Att.* Stubbs, Birmingham.  
Beattie, J. Longtown, Cumberland, merchant. *Att.* Bainbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.  
Basely, H. R. Brackley, Northamptonshire, money scrivener. *Att.* Abbey, Northampton.  
Beale, L. and Beale, T. A. Basinghall street, warehousemen. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey street, Strand.  
Brown, J. Berwick upon Tweed, corn merchant. *Att.* Burn, Berwick upon Tweed.  
Baker, C. Saville place, Lambeth, flour factor. *Att.* Alcock and Co. York street, Southwark.  
Burtonwood, S. Deal street, Mile End New Town, dealer. *Att.* Davis, Lofthbury.  
Buxton, T. Langfield, Halifax, liquor merchant. *Att.* Sutcliffe, Mytholm, Halifax.  
Bell, J. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. *Att.* Williams, Trowbridge.  
Bradley, J. Leeds, dealer. *Att.* Lee, Leeds.  
Binford, T. Kent Road, Surrey, soap manufacturer. *Att.* Syddall, Aldersgate street.  
Byrne, J. and Lewin, R. Liverpool, beer and spirit merchants. *Att.* Orrell, Liverpool.  
Bland, J. and J. Satterthwaite, Fen court, insurance brokers. *Att.* Parnter and Son, London street.  
Blachford, D. and R. Lombard street, gold and silver lacemen. *Att.* Druce, Billiter square.  
Courtney, J. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, innkeeper. *Att.* Meyrick, Merthyr Tydvil.  
Clogh, T. Bramley, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Skelton, Leeds.  
Cheyney, J. Oxford street, linen draper. *Att.* Birkitt, Bond street, Walbrook.  
Chapman, S. Woolpit, Suffolk, shopkeeper. *Att.* Barsham, Ixworth.  
Crakanthorp, H. Liverpool, corn merchant. *Att.* Griffith, Lower Castle street, Liverpool.  
Clarke, J. Dorset street, Manchester square, jeweller. *Att.* Maynew, Somoni's inn, Chancery lane.  
Chapple, J. Grace's alley, Wellclose square, hosier. *Att.* Smith and Co. Chapter House, St. Paul's Church yard.  
Craven, E. Clayton le Woods, Lancaster, cotton and muslin manufacturer. *Att.* Cheshire and Co. Manchester.  
Cole, J. Cockhill, St. Dunston, Stepney, taylor. *Att.* Vandercom and Co. Bush lane, Cannon street.  
Clutton, O. Tooley street, Southwark, corn merchant. *Att.* Broad, Union street, Southwark.  
Deacon, H. H. Tokenhouse yard, stock broker. *Att.* Hackett, Chancery lane.  
Davies, C. Saint John street, carpenter. *Att.* Harvey, Curstitor street.  
Dixon, T. Birmingham, money scrivener. *Att.* Alexander, Bedford row.  
Dawson, E. Hinkley, Leicestershire, hosier. *Att.* Jervis, Hinkley.  
Dunsmore, J. and Gardner, J. Broad street, merchants. *Att.* Spottiswoode, Tokenhouse yard.  
Evans, T. Coventry street, linen draper. *Att.* Nind, Gt. Prescott street, Goodman's fields.  
Edwards, E. Liverpool, butcher. *Att.* Woods, Liverpool.  
Eaton, D. Chatham, taylor. *Att.* Dawes, Angel court, Finsbury street.  
Farbridge, R. Paragon place, Kent road, Surrey, timber merchant. *Att.* Sheffield, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields.

- Pershaw, R. Burscough, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Att.* Pritt, Water street, Liverpool.
- Green, W. Liverpool, cutter. *Att.* Rowlinson, Liverpool.
- Girdler, J. Lambeth road, sword cutler. *Att.* Rogers, Manchester buildings.
- Gasson, G. Halifax, merchant. *Att.* Swainson, Halifax.
- Gresswell, R. Stamford, Lincolnshire, innkeeper. *Att.* Thompson, Stamford.
- Gregory, J. Wakeneld, York, maltster. *Att.* Colvard, Wakeneld.
- Hammer, J. Blackburn, Lancashire, dealer. *Att.* Ainsworth, Blackburn.
- Henriques, J. Aldgate High street, merchant. *Att.* Hughes, Clifford's inn.
- Holmes, D. Piccadilly, warehouseman. *Att.* Bicasdale and Co. New Inn.
- Holland, J. Newman street, coal merchant. *Att.* Timbrell, Leicester square.
- Hogg, W. Chiswell street, merchant. *Att.* Williams, Aston Friars.
- Huxley, C. Foster lane, wholesale glover. *Att.* Becke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane.
- Hill, G. Tottenham court road, cabinet maker. *Att.* Toutie and Co. Doughty street.
- Hindie, J. and W. Kenyon, L. and Stansfield, Scatecliffe, Lancashire, calico printers. *Att.* Yates, Haslington.
- Heeley, D. Birmingham, tailor. *Att.* Meredith, Birmingham.
- Harris, J. Redwan's row, Mile End, cooper. *Att.* Swain & Co. Old Jewry.
- Jacobs, M. Colledge street, Fortsea, Southampton, slop-seller. *Att.* Isaacs, George street, Minorca.
- Jones, J. Old Gravel lane, Wapping, corn factor. *Att.* Barber and Co. Old Broad street.
- Jackson, J. Topham, Devonshire, lime burner. *Att.* Fidler, Exeter.
- Kendall, R. H. Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, sugar refiner. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swinburn's lane.
- Lister, F. late Heydon, Yorkshire, Lister, W. Morton, and Longbottom, J. Sateon, same county, cotton spinners. *Att.* Smith, Olney.
- Lister, P., Slater Jug, Yorkshire, cotton spinner. *Att.* Hatstead and Co. Manchester.
- Lazarus, L. Brown's Buildings, slop-seller. *Att.* Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate.
- Nason, W. Heartley place, Kent road, brandy merchant. *Att.* Rippin, Bernondsey street, Southwark.
- Nesley, J. Gonle, Yorkshire, potato merchant. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.
- McLachlan, A., and Gail, J. Great Saint Helen's, factors. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
- Malden, J. Grafton street, Middlesex. *Att.* Williams, Upper John street, Fitzroy square.
- Mills, J. T. Mare, Borough, coal merchant. *Att.* Hayward, Great Ormond street.
- Middlecoat, N. Tregony, innkeeper. *Att.* Palmer & Co. Cophthall court.
- Mills, R. A. and Harding, J. Sherrard street, Golden sq. japanners and painters. *Att.* Howell, Ston College Gardens.
- McKinnell, J. Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, linen draper. *Att.* Evans, Thovies Inn.
- Napper, P. Bristol, haberdasher. *Att.* Morgan and Co. Bristol.
- Normand, P. L. and Dornant, M. H. Kent road, Surrey, soap manufacturers. *Att.* Rigby, Crown Office Row, Inner Temple.
- Newell, J. and S. Stoke, Staffordshire, carriers. *Att.* Rose and Co. Gray's Inn square.
- Onkley, F. Hereford, woostapler. *Att.* Walton, Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall street.
- Ogden, J. Oldham, Lancashire, hatter. *Att.* Bannister, Rochdale.
- Payne, W. Bath, druggist. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
- Peters, J. G. Chatham, confectioner. *Att.* Edmed, Gravesend.
- Prentis, J. Boston, dealer. *Att.* Granger, Leeds.
- Piper, W. Chester street, Kennington, bricklayer. *Att.* Howard, Hare court, Temple.
- Parkinson, F. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Att.* T. and C. Frost, Hull.
- Parke, S. F. East Smithfield, liquor merchant. *Att.* Smith and Co. Great St. Helen's.
- Perring, J. Chafford, Gloucester, clothier. *Att.* Ward, Gloucester.
- Royde, T. Littleborough, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. *Att.* Shaw, Rochdale.
- Robinson, C. Wood street, Chapside, clothworker. *Att.* Gale and Co. Bedford street.
- Robinson, T. Great St. Helen's, factor. *Att.* Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within.
- Restonck, W. Cole's Mill, Devonshire, miller. *Att.* Abbott, Broad street.
- Rutter, R. Blackburp, Lancaster, carrier. *Att.* Dixon, Preston.
- Rumbold, R. Barr street, Wapping, merchant. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street, Chapside.
- Rowntree, R. Drvpool, Holderness, Yorkshire, miller. *Att.* T. and C. Frost, Kingston upon Hull.
- Stiles, J. Air street, Piccadilly, carpenter. *Att.* Rice & Co. Dufour's place, Broad street, Golden square.
- Simmons, J. Leicester, druggist. *Att.* Stubbs, Birmingham.
- Smith, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Kay and Co. Manchester.
- Spottiswoode, R. Austin Friars, scrivener. *Att.* Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars.
- Skaffe, R. Liverpool, ironmonger. *Att.* Dawson, Liverpool.
- Shepherd, J. Horton Mills, Berkshire, leather seller. *Att.* Davies, Lotherbury.
- Scotles, J. Manchester, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Swale, Great Ormond street.
- Schorey, H. H. Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant. *Att.* Coult-hurst, Bedford row.
- Troutbeck, C. Rathbone place, upholsterer. *Att.* Amici, Sign College Gardens, Aldermanbury.
- Topp, T. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Johnson and Co. Manchester.
- Tebb, T. Wardour street, Soho, currier. *Att.* Swinford, Nicholas lane, Lombard street.
- Underhill, S. Sheerness, Kent, slopseller. *Att.* Templer, Burr street, East Smithfield.
- Unsworth, F. Manchester, cotton spinner. *Att.* Johnson & Co. Manchester.
- Wheeler, J. Abingdon, Berks, grocer. *Att.* Sellwood, Abingdon.
- Wickstead, R. Cary lane, scrivener. *Att.* Falcon, Elm court, Temple.
- Williams, W. Park street, Islington, builder. *Att.* Jackson, Hatton Garden.
- Wright, W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, draper. *Att.* Atkinson, Castle street, Fallow square.
- Wolfe, B. Charlotte street, Blackfriars, oil and colourman. *Att.* Hatton, Deba street, Southwark.
- Watts, W. Gloucester, victualler. *Att.* Simmons, Bristol.

## CERTIFICATES.

- Lister, A. Marsh Chappell, Lincoln, grocer.—T. I. Witkis, Salford, Lancaster, cotton merchant.—W. Gregg, James street, Buckenham Gate, money scrivener.—T. Bowen, Rhedad, Pembroke, shopkeeper.—P. Odell, Sloane sq. Chelsea, bricklayer.—W. A. Downs, Brewer street, Golden sq. undertaker.
- Jones, N. H. and C. H. Liverpool, merchants.—W. Bushby and I. Hill, Strand, hatters.—H. Martin, Suffolk street, Birmingham, horn button maker.—T. Rutt, Dalston, Middlesex, stock broker.—T. Redfern, Trowbridge, Wilts, surgeon.—A. T. Bowles, Kent street, Southwark, grocer.—G. Eddon, Bernondsey street, Surrey, leather dresser.—P. Francis, Chiswick, smith.
- Dunlop, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.—H. Barton, Manchester, dyer.—J. M. Guest and J. Underhill, Birmingham, merchants.—C. Hubbard, Norwich, haberdashier.—J. Sinclair, Wapping, victualler.—T. Squire, West square, dealer.—T. Wall, Bristol, brewer.—J. Kent, jun. Southwick, builder.—J. Stanley, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, tallow chandler.
- Waybagg, J. and J. Gerrard, Swan street, Minorca, corn-factors.—W. Knight, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, banker.—J. P. Seldon, Homerton, Middlesex, merchant.—S. Haines, Clipping Campden, Gloucester, sheep dealer.—R. Jones, Gower street, Whitechapel, silk winder.—T. Lees, Heben bridge, Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton spinner.—W. H. Mason, Heartley place, Kent road, paper hanger.—W. Bishop, Staplehurst, Kent, saddler.
- Halton, J. Stockport, cotton spinner.—S. Spencer, Exeter, spirit merchant.—J. Lippard, Deptford, cheese-monger.—J. H. Hall, Chapside, merchant.—R. Clark, Westminster, horse dealer.—W. Ogilvy, jun. G. Mylne, and J. Chalmers, Jelfy's square, merchants.—J. Page, Needham Market, Suffolk, grocer.—T. H. Robinson and G. N. Hardy, Liverpool, provision brokers.—J. C. Cook and T. C. Cocker, Leadenhall street, linen drapers.

## London Imports from April 15 to May 20.

|                        |      |                 |                |              |
|------------------------|------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Cotton, Demerara bales | 391  | Pease bags      | 501, lasts     | 46           |
| United States          | 718  | Wine, Port      | 3,463 ps. bds. | 302          |
| West India             | —    | Others          | 1,817 ps. bds. | 370          |
| East India             | —    | Brandy          | —              | pieces 854   |
| Surinam                | —    | Rum             | —              | punchons 141 |
| Brazil                 | —    | Whiskey         | —              | — 472        |
| Seal Skins             | —    | Sugar cks.      | 106lbs.        | 519 bx. 96   |
| Calif                  | —    | Coffee cks.     | 3,126 bags     | 5,835        |
| Lamb                   | —    | Hides, B. Ayres | —              | 5,148        |
| Goat                   | —    | West India      | —              | 518          |
| Deer                   | —    | Wool            | —              | bags 33      |
| —                      | doz. | Iron, Swedish   | bars           | 7,892        |
| Wheat                  | —    | Deals, Norway   | —              | ps. 94,726   |
| Oats                   | —    |                 |                |              |
| Beans                  | —    |                 |                |              |



## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee-house, May 20th, 1808.*

In our last report we stated the export of wine, from Oporto in the year 1800, to be 54,210 pipes, and that of 1806, 39,046 pipes, leaving a decrease 15,164 pipes! in order to shew the ill effect of the additional duties laid at different periods. General Junot has now permitted wines to be exported (by neutralships) from that port, as well as from Lisbon, at the trifling outward export duty, of only 30s British per pipe. If these additional duties were reconsidered by the British legislature, the importation might again increase, and not only give an opportunity to our well-intentioned allies the Portuguese, to continue their usual trade with us, but to liquidate the debts they owe this country; and at the same time benefit the revenue. Several vessels have arrived in London, as well as in the out-ports laden with wine, and more are hourly expected. A large fleet from the Mediterranean is very recently arrived: by it, we expect to receive a large supply of silks, so much wanted at present by the manufacturers. In the silk branch of business, many poor silk weavers in this city, are at this moment in want of employment. Rags for making paper, are also an article of which we understand there are large quantities on board this fleet, we therefore hope the price of paper will fall to its usual standard; at present that article has got to so high a price, that booksellers and publishers must either stop their business or be under the necessity of advancing the price of books &c. contrary to their own interest, and that of the public. Malta is now the Magazine for all Italian goods, which before the war came to us from Leghorn. In the articles of hemp we hinted, in our last report, that government intended to grant a bounty on the culture of that article, to the growers of it in Ireland. We are happy to find that hint is realized, as appears from a letter to the Right Hon. Jno. Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, which has been published for general informa-

tion, in that country. The Prince Regent's order for the regulation of the Brazilian trade, dated at Bahia 28 Jan. last, has completely opened a market for all our manufactures (already described), by which means the vast quantity of goods, long since made up for the north of Europe, will not only find a ready sale in the Brazils, but the very best returns as cash, or the valuable articles of that rich country, will be the payment made there for our manufactures, without risk of debts or a day's credit. The sugar market continues dull. Cottons have been much demanded, both at London and Liverpool, yet the prices pay little more than a bare commission of 2½ per cent.—The quantity of cotton wool imported into London in ten days from Barbice, Boston, Maranhá, Trinidad, Charlestown, Surinam, New York, &c. exceeds 170,756 lbs. weight!! Coffee is rather better in the market, and Jamaica and Leeward island rum keeps steady (for the prices of these articles see prices current annexed).—It is with pleasure we can state that very considerable orders are now executing at Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, and other manufacturing towns in the North of England, for coarse woollens, baizes, &c. for South America; also Birmingham Sheffield and Wolverhampton, &c. have their share in the hard-ware, toys, &c. &c. This unexpected trade to Brazil, &c. will no doubt, every day increase, to such a degree at length, that we shall find no loss of our former poor limited export to Portugal; which comparatively was a nothing. The want of American flax seed, this year in Ireland, will, we doubt not, cause a considerable rise in the price of Irish linen cloth, but we have every hope that all differences between this country and America, are at this moment in a fair train of adjustment. Several vessels have lately arrived from France, with brandies, in our ports, notwithstanding a duty of 14s. 1d per gallon laid on them, which amounts almost to a prohibition, and several vessels have also arrived from Holland, with all kinds of produce of that unfortunate country: NOTWITHSTANDING ALL BONAPARTES'S DECREES, WE FIND BRITISH MONEY PREDOMINANT.

Account of the Quantities of foreign Spirits imported into Great Britain, for the Years 1805, 1806, and 1807: distinguishing the Quantities re-exported, and those for Consumption in each Year.

| Years.         | B R A N D Y. |           |            | G E N E V A                                                         |         |            | R U M.     |           |            |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                | Import       | Export    | Difference | Import                                                              | Export  | Difference | Import     | Export    | Difference |
|                | Gallons      | Gallons   | Gallons    | Gallons                                                             | Gallons | Gallons    | Gallons    | Gallon    | Gallons    |
| 1805 -         | 3,487,906    | 351,228   | ----       | 823,713                                                             | 97,970  | ----       | 3,631,801  | 860,159   | ----       |
| 1806 -         | 2,196,066    | 674,613   | ----       | 711,012                                                             | 87,832  | ----       | 3,576,994  | 996,115   | ----       |
| 1807 -         | 2,637,514    | 751,163   | ----       | 683,046                                                             | 69,102  | ----       | 4,489,704  | 719,000   | ----       |
|                | 8,321,686    | 1,777,004 | 6,544,682  | 2,217,771                                                           | 254,904 | 1,962,867  | 11,698,499 | 2,575,254 | 9,123,045  |
| Annual Average | 2,773,895    | 592,334   | 2,181,561  | 730,257                                                             | 84,968  | 645,289    | 3,899,499  | 858,418   | 3,041,081  |
| Of which were  |              |           |            |                                                                     |         |            |            |           |            |
| Brandy         |              |           |            |                                                                     |         |            |            |           |            |
| imported.      |              |           |            |                                                                     |         |            |            |           |            |
|                |              |           |            | In 1805, from France 2,662,544 gallons; from Spain 405,399 gallons. |         |            |            |           |            |
|                |              |           |            | 1806.....1,417,920.....263,161                                      |         |            |            |           |            |
|                |              |           |            | 1807.....2,166,889.....155,541                                      |         |            |            |           |            |

## PRICE OF MEAT.\*

|      |    | Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. |     |         |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |
|------|----|--------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
|      |    | Beef.                                            |     | Mutton. |     | Veal. |     | Pork. |     | Lamb. |     |
| Apr. | 23 | 5s.                                              | Od. | 5s.     | 4d. | 6s.   | Od. | 6s.   | Od. | 7s.   | 6d. |
|      | 30 | 5                                                | 4   | 5       | 4   | 6     | 6   | 6     | 0   | 7     | 6   |
| May  | 7  | 5                                                | 6   | 5       | 4   | 6     | 4   | 6     | 2   | 7     | 0   |
|      | 14 | 5                                                | 4   | 5       | 4   | 5     | 8   | 6     | 0   | 7     | 0   |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

| Apr. | 23 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
|------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|      | 30 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| May  | 7  | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
|      | 14 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 0 |

|      |    | St. James's.* |    |        |    | Whitechapel.* |   |        |    |
|------|----|---------------|----|--------|----|---------------|---|--------|----|
|      |    | Hay.          |    | Straw. |    | Hay.          |   | Straw. |    |
| Apr. | 23 | £6            | 15 | 0      | £2 | 14            | 6 | £6     | 12 |
|      | 30 | 6             | 12 | 0      | 2  | 11            | 0 | 6      | 12 |
| May  | 7  | 6             | 8  | 0      | 2  | 11            | 0 | 6      | 12 |
|      | 14 | 6             | 12 | 0      | 2  | 8             | 0 | 6      | 8  |

## PRICE OF HOPS.

| PRICES OF HOPS. |      |            |          |      |            |
|-----------------|------|------------|----------|------|------------|
| Bags.           |      |            | Pockets. |      |            |
| Kent            | £4   | 4 to £5 16 | Kent     | £4   | 6 to £6 10 |
| Sussex          | 4 10 | 5 5        | Sussex   | 4 16 | 5 10       |
| Essex           | 4 15 | 5 12       | Farn.    | 6 0  | 10 0       |

## PRICE OF LEATHER.\*

|                                            |    |   |   |      |
|--------------------------------------------|----|---|---|------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. each                    | —  | — | — | 23d. |
| Dressing Hides                             | —  | — | — | 19   |
| Crop Hides for cutting                     | —  | — | — | 22   |
| Flat Ordinary                              | —  | — | — | 17   |
| Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb. | 23 |   |   |      |
| Ditto, 50 to 70                            | —  | — | — | 40   |

LOW,\* London Average per stone. of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 114s.; mottled, 118s.; curd, 122s.  
Candles, per dozen, 13s. Od.; moulds, 14s. Od.

## COALS IN THE RIVER.

|      |    | Sunderland. |     |         |     | Newcastle. |     |         |     |
|------|----|-------------|-----|---------|-----|------------|-----|---------|-----|
| Apr. | 23 | 45s.        | 9d. | to 47s. | Od. | 47s.       | Od. | to 54s. | Od. |
|      | 30 | 47          | 0   | 49      | 6   | 52         | 0   | 55      | 9   |
| May  | 7  | 42          | 0   | 45      | 3   | 50         | 3   | 54      | 9   |
|      | 14 | 43          | 0   | 45      | 6   | 44         | 6   | 50      | 0   |

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

|      |    | Peck Loaf. |     | Half Peck. |      | Quatern. |      |
|------|----|------------|-----|------------|------|----------|------|
| Apr. | 23 | 3s.        | 8d. | 1s.        | 10d. | 0s.      | 11d. |
|      | 30 | 3          | 8   | 1          | 10   | 0        | 11   |
| May  | 7  | 3          | 8   | 1          | 10   | 0        | 11   |
|      | 14 | 3          | 9   | 1          | 10½  | 0        | 11½  |

Those marked thus \* are taken at the highest price of the market.

## LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

| Apr. | 23 | 2,799 | quarters. | Average | 70s. | 8½d. |
|------|----|-------|-----------|---------|------|------|
|      | 30 | 6,496 | —         | —       | 70   | 3½   |
| May  | 7  | 5,658 | —         | —       | 70   | 8    |
|      | 14 | 4,863 | —         | —       | 71   | 10   |

## FLOUR.

| Apr. | 23 | 9,297  | sacks. | Average | 59s. | 5½d. |
|------|----|--------|--------|---------|------|------|
|      | 2  | 13,636 | —      | —       | 59   | 6    |
| May  | 7  | 18,901 | —      | —       | 59   | 6½   |
|      | 14 | 16,901 | —      | —       | 61   | 4    |

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

|                     |         |                  |          |     |
|---------------------|---------|------------------|----------|-----|
| Amsterdam, 2 us.    | 36-1    | Cadiz, eff.      | —        | 41  |
| Ditto at sight      | — 35-5  | Bilboa           | —        | 40½ |
| Rotterdam, 2 us.    | 11-2    | Palermo, per oz. | —        | 92. |
| Hamburg, 2½ us.     | 34-9    | Leghorn          | —        | 49½ |
| Altona, —           | — 34-10 | Genoa            | —        | 43½ |
| Paris, 1 day's date | 23-16   | Venice, ineff.   | —        | 52  |
| Ditto, 2 us.        | — 24    | Naples           | —        | 42  |
| Bordeaux            | — 24    | Lisbon           | —        | 60  |
| Madrid, in paper    | —       | Oporto           | —        | 65  |
| Ditto, eff.         | — 41    | Dublin           | per cent | 11  |
| Cadiz, in paper     | —       | Cork             | —        | 11½ |

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| pr. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 11 o'clock Night. | Height of Barom. | Inches. | Dyness by Leslie's Hygrom. |
|-----|--------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| 21  | 41                 | 47    | 35                | 29.43            | 15      | Stormy                     |
| 22  | 39                 | 47    | 39                | 42               | 30      | Stormy                     |
| 23  | 40                 | 40    | 40                | 45               | 25      | Stormy                     |
| 24  | 41                 | 49    | 37                | 63               | 15      | Cloudy                     |
| 25  | 39                 | 43    | 37                | 88               | 27      | Cloudy                     |
| 26  | 38                 | 45    | 37                | 90               | 26      | Cloudy                     |
| 27  | 37                 | 40    | 36                | 87               | 0       | Rain                       |
| 28  | 40                 | 46    | 38                | 89               | 16      | Cloudy                     |
| 29  | 39                 | 43    | 38                | 90               | 31      | Cloudy                     |
| 30  | 41                 | 50    | 46                | 90               | 46      | Cloudy                     |
| May |                    |       |                   |                  |         |                            |
| 1   | 40                 | 59    | 47                | 95               | 51      | Fair                       |
| 2   | 46                 | 62    | 59                | 90               | 64      | Fair                       |
| 3   | 59                 | 69    | 47                | 84               | 59      | Fair                       |
| 4   | 54                 | 73    | 56                | 84               | 72      | Fair                       |
| 5   | 56                 | 68    | 57                | 80               | 47      | Cloudy                     |
| 6   | 57                 | 70    | 56                | 74               | 62      | Fair                       |
| 7   | 56                 | 69    | 57                | 62               | 57      | Fair                       |
| 8   | 58                 | 61    | 50                | 60               | 46      | Cloudy                     |
| 9   | 52                 | 52    | 45                | 60               | 0       | Rain                       |
| 10  | 51                 | 57    | 49                | 75               | 27      | Stormy                     |
| 11  | 52                 | 58    | 48                | 30.06            | 15      | Stormy                     |
| 12  | 55                 | 65    | 54                | 20               | 25      | Cloudy                     |
| 13  | 56                 | 68    | 55                | 38               | 45      | Fair                       |
| 14  | 57                 | 76    | 64                | 19               | 79      | Fair                       |
| 15  | 66                 | 78    | 67                | 19               | 70      | Fair                       |
| 16  | 69                 | 80    | 68                | 02               | 92      | Fair                       |
| 17  | 61                 | 73    | 55                | 06               | 70      | Fair                       |
| 18  | 55                 | 58    | 49                | 15               | 39      | Showery                    |
| 19  | 46                 | 59    | 48                | 21               | 45      | ir                         |
| 20  | 52                 | 65    | 49                | 29.98            | 55      | Fair                       |

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &amp;c. in May 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Leeds and Liverpool, £172, ex. divid.—Grand Junction, shares £94 to 100.—ditto Mortgage Bonds, £90 to £100.—Kennet and Avon original shares, £21 to £22.—New do. £4 to £5 premium.—Croydon, £54.—Ellesmere, £54 to 55.—Grand Surrey, £60.—West India Dock stock, £148 to 153 per cent.—London Dock, £112 to £116.—Globe insurance, £111 to £112.—Imperial insurance, 11½ per cent, premium.

|                                         |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To Bengal, Madras, or China             | 7gs. per cent.  |
| Ditto out and home                      | 12gs.           |
| Senegambia                              | 10 gs.          |
| Madeira                                 | 6 gs. ret. 3l.  |
| Windward and Leeward Islands            | 8gs. ret. 4l.   |
| Jamaica                                 | 8 gs. ret. 4l.  |
| South Whale-fishery and back            | 20gs.           |
| Un. States of America (Brit. ships)     | 7gs.            |
| Ditto (American ships)                  | 7gs.            |
| Malaga and places adjacent              | 8gs. ret. 4l.   |
| Salonica, Gallipoli, &c.                | ditto           |
| Lisbon and Oporto                       | —               |
| Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburg       | —               |
| Brazil and South America                | 12 gs.          |
| Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen      | 2gs.            |
| Glasgow                                 | —               |
| Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bel-    | 2½gs.           |
| fast, and Londonderry                   | —               |
| Limerick, Galway, or Sligo              | 5 gs.           |
| Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight  | 1½ gs.          |
| Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym.       | 1½ gs.          |
| Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Which. | 2gs.            |
| Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c.    | 1½ gs.          |
| Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey           | 2 gs.           |
| Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands     | 2 gs.           |
| Tonningen (neutrals)                    | —               |
| Gottenburg, Christiana, &c.             | 6gs. ret. 3l.   |
| Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.           | 10 gs.          |
| Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore        | 10 gs. ret. 3l. |

|                                        |                |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships) | 5 gs.          |
| Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Wa- | 1½ gs.         |
| terford, or Cork                       | —              |
| Lisbon or Oporto                       | —              |
| Gibraltar                              | 8 gs. ret. 4l. |
| Madeira                                | 6 gs. ret. 3l. |
| Jamaica or Leeward Islands             | 6 gs. ret. 3l. |
| Un. States of America (Brit. ships)    | 6gs.           |
| Ditto (American ships)                 | 6gs.           |

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &amp;c.

|                                            |                 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To London                                  | Agts. ret. 2l.  |
| Lisbon and Oporto                          | —               |
| United States of America (Brit. ships)     | 8gs. ret. 4l.   |
| Ditto (American ships)                     | —               |
| West Indies                                | 6gs. ret. 3l.   |
| Liverpool or Chester                       | 20s.            |
| The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Hull, &c. &c.     | —               |
| Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c.              | —               |
| Poole and Dartm.—Exeter and Plym.          | 6 gs.           |
| to Newfoundland                            | ret. £3         |
| Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward       | 15 gs.          |
| Islands                                    | —               |
| To Lisbon or Oporto                        | —               |
| To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom       | 10gs. ret. 3l.  |
| Jamaica to U. States of America            | 10gs. with ret. |
| To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.     | 12gs.           |
| To any one port in the Unit. Kingd.        | 20gs. ret. 10l. |
| Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. | 12 gs.          |
| East Indies to London                      | 12 gs.          |

## Prices Current, May 20, 1808.

|                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| American pot-ash per cwt. | £3 17 0 to 4 10 0 |
| Ditto pearl               | 3 13 0 4 2 0      |
| Barilla                   | 3 19 0 4 10 0     |
| Brandy, Coniac gal.       | 1 0 0 1 1 0       |
| Ditto Spanish             | 0 18 0 0 19 6     |
| Camphire, refined lb.     | 0 4 10 0 5 0      |
| Ditto unrefined, cwt.     | 18 15 0 21 0 0    |
| Cochineal, garbled lb.    | 1 2 0 1 10 0      |
| Ditto East-India          | 0 3 3 0 6 0       |
| Coffee, fine cwt.         | 5 15 0 6 5 0      |
| Ditto ordinary            | 3 10 0 4 10 0     |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. | 0 2 0 0 2 2       |
| Ditto Jamaica             | 0 1 4½ 0 1 7      |
| Ditto Smyrna              | 0 1 4 0 1 6       |
| Ditto East-India          | 0 1 3 0 1 4       |
| Currants, Zant cwt.       | 4 10 0 4 15 0     |
| Deals, Dantz piece        | 2 12 0 2 15 0     |
| Ditto Petersburg.H.       | —                 |
| Ditto Stockholm           | —                 |
| Elephants' Teeth          | 30 10 0 34 0 0    |
| Scrivell                  | 18 0 0 24 0 0     |
| Flax, Riga ton            | 95 0 0 100 0 0    |
| Ditto Petersburg          | 90 0 0 95 0 0     |
| Galls, Turkey cwt.        | 5 10 0 7 10 0     |
| Geneva, Hollands. gal.    | 1 3 6 1 5 0       |
| Ditto English             | 0 9 6 0 14 0      |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.   | 2 10 0 3 5 0      |
| Ditto Sandrach            | 8 8 0 9 0 0       |
| Ditto Tragacanth          | 24 10 0 26 10 0   |
| Ditto Seneca              | 5 0 0 5 10 0      |
| Hemp, Riga ton            | 89 0 0 90 0 0     |
| Ditto Petersburg          | 89 0 0 90 0 0     |
| Indigo, Caracca lb.       | 0 4 6 0 11 6      |
| Ditto East-India          | 0 3 10 0 12 0     |
| Iron, British, bats, ton  | 15 0 0 16 0 0     |
| Ditto Swedish             | 23 10 0 24 0 0    |
| Ditto Norway              | 24 0 0 25 0 0     |
| Ditto Archangel           | 25 0 0 26 0 0     |
| Lead in pigs fod.         | 27 0 0 28 0 0     |
| Ditto red ton             | 26 0 0 27 0 0     |
| Ditto white               | 42 0 0 42 1 0     |
| Logwood chips ton.        | 10 0 0 12 15 0    |
| Nadder, Dutch crop, cwt.  | 5 18 0 8 6 0      |

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Mahogany                    | ft. £0 1 2 £0 2 3   |
| Oak plank, Dantz            | —last 11 0 0 12 0 0 |
| Ditto American              | none                |
| Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar     | 30 0 0 32 10 0      |
| Ditto spermaceti—ton        | 89 0 0 90 0 0       |
| Ditto whale                 | 27 0 0 28 10 0      |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest     | 3 15 0 4 10 0       |
| Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.      | 0 19 0 1 0 0        |
| Quicksilver—lb.             | 0 4 3 0 4 4         |
| Raisins, bloom—cwt.         | 7 5 0 8 0 0         |
| Rice, Carolina              | 2 5 0 2 12 0        |
| Ditto East-India            | 2 4 0 2 16 0        |
| Rum, Jamaica—gal.           | 0 4 4 0 5 4         |
| Ditto Leeward I.            | 0 3 10 0 4 6        |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 3 5 0 3 7 0         |
| Shellack                    | 5 0 0 10 0 0        |
| Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.   | —                   |
| Silk, raw, Ditto            | —                   |
| Ditto China                 | —                   |
| Ditto Beng. novi            | —                   |
| Ditto Organzine             | —                   |
| Sugar, Jamaica—cwt.         | 2 18 0 4 2 0        |
| East Indian                 | 2 19 0 4 19 0       |
| Lumps                       | 5 3 0 5 10 0        |
| Single Loaves               | 4 15 0 5 12 0       |
| Tallow, English—cwt.        | 4 3 6 —             |
| Ditto Russia, white         | 3 18 0 4 8 0        |
| Ditto—yellow                | 4 0 0 4 3 0         |
| Tar, Stockholm—bar.         | 2 2 0 2 4 0         |
| Tin in blocks—cwt.          | 5 18 0 —            |
| Tobacco, Maryl.—lb.         | 0 0 7½ 0 1 6        |
| Ditto Virginia              | 0 0 7 — 0 1 1       |
| Wax, Guinea—cwt.            | 9 15 0 11 0 0       |
| Whale-fins—ton              | 26 10 0 25 0 0      |
| Wine, Red port—pipe         | 75 0 0 105 0 0      |
| Ditto Lisbon                | 85 0 0 95 0 0       |
| Ditto Madeira               | 74 0 0 125 0 0      |
| Ditto Vidonia               | 70 0 0 85 0 0       |
| Ditto Calcavella            | 90 0 0 100 0 0      |
| Ditto Sherry—butt           | 80 0 0 98 0 0       |
| Ditto Mountain              | 65 0 0 80 0 0       |
| Ditto Claret—hogs.          | 45 0 0 91 0 0       |
| Yarn, Mohair—lb.            | 0 4 6 0 8 10        |

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th April, to 20th May, 1808.

| STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, May, 1808.—Grand Total, 1111. |              |          |           |         |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|
|                                                        | Of the line. | 50 guns. | Frigates. | Sloops. | Gun-brigs. |
| In Commission .....                                    | 157          | 23       | 178       | 214     | 226        |
| In Ordinary .....                                      | 51           | 15       | 56        | 62      | 19         |
| Building .....                                         | 47           | 0        | 54        | 30      | 29         |
|                                                        |              |          |           |         | Total.     |
|                                                        |              |          |           |         | 798        |
|                                                        |              |          |           |         | 203        |
|                                                        |              |          |           |         | 110        |

| Bank   | Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780. | 3 per Cent. Def. | Nav. 5 per Cent. | Long Annuities. | Consol. Short Anns. | 5 p. Cent. 1797. | Omnia. | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuities. | India Stock. | India Selp. | Honds. | South Sea Stock. | Old Annuity. | New Ditto. | Nav. and Vict. Bills. | 3d. Excheq. Bills. | 34 d. Ditto. | Lottery Tickets. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Omnia. | Irish 5 p. Cent. |
|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Apr 21 | 2334   | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | 178          | —           | par    | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 5 8          | —                | 66                | —            | 94               |
| 22     | 2321   | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | 178          | —           | par    | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 8          | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 23     | 2321   | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | p 2 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 25     | —      | —                   | —                   | —                      | —                | —                | —               | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | —      | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | —            | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 26     | 334    | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | 180          | —           | p 2 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 9 11         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 27     | —      | 65                  | 66                  | 82                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | 180          | —           | 3 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 9 4          | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 28     | 2344   | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | 182          | —           | 3 4 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 6 8          | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 29     | 235    | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | 182          | —           | 4 23 p | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 6 8          | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 30     | —      | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 1 2 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 6 8          | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| May 1  | 235    | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 3 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 2      | —      | 65                  | 66                  | 83                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 9 11         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 3      | —      | 66                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 4      | —      | 66                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 9 11         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 5      | 236    | 67                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 6      | 237    | 67                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 7      | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 8      | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 9      | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 10     | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 11     | 238    | 68                  | 68                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 12     | 238    | 67                  | 67                  | 84                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 13     | 239    | 68                  | 68                  | 85                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 14     | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 85                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 15     | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 85                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 16     | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 85                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 17     | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 85                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 18     | 239    | 67                  | 67                  | 85                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 19     | —      | 67                  | 67                  | 85                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |
| 20     | 239    | 67                  | 67                  | 85                     | —                | 93               | 181             | —                   | —                | —      | —                   | —                | —            | —           | 4 5 p  | —                | —            | —          | —                     | —                  | 8 10         | —                | 66                | —            | —                |